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The Bombay Chronicle

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

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VOL. X. NO. 29 — BOMBAY: FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1922. — TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

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Bengal Maru	N. Yokota	8498	4th Feb.	8th Feb
Hakodate Maru	C. Hideshima		10th Feb	11th Feb
Wakasa Maru	B. Tsuda	8137	19th Feb	3rd March
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11th „	DELTA	8,097
18th „	MACEDONIA	10,512
25th „	MOREA	10,890
4th March	MALWA X	10,941
11th „	KARMALA	8,983
18th „	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
25th „	CHINA	7,952
1st April	NARKUNDA X	16,118
8th „	CALEDONIA	7,572
15th „	EGYPT	7,941
22nd „	MACEDONIA	10,512
29th „	MANTUA X	10,902
6th May	MOREA	10,890
13th „	ASSAYE	7,346
20th „	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
27th „	NALDERA X	15,825

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Date.	Steamer.	Tons.
1922.		
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9 Feb.	DUMALA	8,200
23 Feb.	HATIPARA *	8,182
9 Mar.	MANDALA	8,246
23 Mar.	NEVASA	9,078
6 April	MANORA	7,888
20 „	MASHOBRA	8,283
4 May	MANELA	803
18 „		

* DOES not carry passengers.

SAILING FOR CHINA

17th Feb.	SICILIA	Calls at Colombo Singapore, Hongkong and Shaagha

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Date 1922	Steamer	
24th Feb.	Mantua	Call at Colombo Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.
and 24th March	Naldera	
5th May	Malwa	

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamer	Remarks
3 Feb.	LINGA	Karachi direct.
6 Feb.	LHASA	Karachi Coasting.
7 Feb.	VARSOVA	Busreh direct.
8 Feb.	TAROBA	E. & S. Africa.
9 Feu.	BA DRA	K. & P. Gulf

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Java Maru	J. Kojima	11th Feb.	23rd Feb.
Malay Maru	Y. Saito	1st Mar.	13th Mar.
Indus Maru	T. Nishimura	15th Mar.	27th Mar.

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MESOPOTAMIAN-MYSTERY.

III.--ANGLO-FRENCH RELATIONS.

ECONOMY OF EVACUATION.

(From "The Times" Special Corresponden in Tehran).

The question of the bearing of Pan-Arab propaganda on our relations with the French is exceedingly delicate, and difficult to discuss. For three years it has hung like a fog between Paris and London

In writing from Damascus and Aleppo in 1919 it was my duty to deal with it at a moment of acute tension. Reticence in a bad situation seemed the only course, and I trust that nothing that was then said did other than contribute to the *dedu ewendi* which was reached in the autum of that year, in accordance with which we evacuated Syrian favour of the Mandatory Power, and ceased to subsidize Feisal in Damascus, by both of which measures, but more particularly the former, the taxpayer made an immediate saving; and who knows what may have been spared him? Since then, and more especially at the time of the Mesopotamian rebellion last year, it has been necessary to allude to this thorny question telegraphically. But it seemed certain that the fog must fade away, and people on both sides of the Channel would insist upon this.

At long last, however, it has been forced upon me that without very plain speaking nothing of the kind may happen, for the good reason that the tenacity and recklessness of our Pan-Arabs and the secrecy of our post-war diplomacy have been carried to lengths which seemed incredible. It is difficult from afar to realize how little the home public has means of knowing. But I am convinced that reticence is no longer a virtue, and only a danger. Unless the question is frankl handled now we shall have our fair friendship with France shipwrecked by a few men working in the dark.

That Mr. Churchill and the whole Cabinet sincerely desire to cooperate with France in the East and would like to see good relations between the French and the Sherifian family is naturally beyond all doubt. No offence was meant to the French in sending Feisal back to Mesopotamia. But ignorance will be a poor plea if disaster comes.

EMIRS UNFRIENDLY TO FRANCE.

And really there is little excuse for ignorance. But since the Pan-Arabs are absolutely determined to push their schemes to the uttermost, it is time to remove all excuse and state the facts. The plain, and I would add undeniable, facts, were it not that the Mesopotamian Administration has, as will be seen, had on one occasion the great temerity to deny them, are these. Both Feisal, whom we have set up in Mesopotamia, and Abdulla, whom we have set up in Trans-Jordania, are personce ingratoe to the French, who have signified the same. Both of them hate the French, and are always prepared to say so to all comers. They tried to drive the French from Syria, and they make no secret of the fact that ultimately they hope to achieve this end. Of cooperating with the French they have not the slightest intention. Their one object is the creation of a great Arab kingdom which will include Baghdad, Aleppo, Damascus, and Jerusalem, as well as the Hejaz and Central Arabia. They hope to smash Zionism as well as to drive out the French. And they have an important number of English officials and unofficial sympathizers in Cairo, London, Palestine, and Mesopotamia.

After the kidnapping of the leading Cabinet Minister it was easy for the Pan-Arabs to force Feisal on Irak. The British Government, again in contradiction to its pledges, decided that a Republic could not be permitted in Mesopotamia, though in the opinion of many in Irak would certainly have decided for a Republic had it been given the free election promised it. It was decided, therefore, to hold a sham consultation of public opinion, by means of which leading tribal Sheikhs and notables and the towns were asked whether they would accept the Emir Feisal as their constitutional monarch or not. It was not to be expected that after the fate of Seyyid Talib any Sheikh would be such a born fool as to say "No" to this demand. Any one who found himself in a minority with Feisal on the throne would very probably be a dead man soon, unless he were to fly the country. So no one said "No," but everyone thought it; and Irak at the present moment is filled with hatred and the desire for vengeance.

THE SHERIFIAN PLAN.

The plan is that the family of king Hussein througt its various representatives shall secure the Government of the Hedjaz, Syria, and Iraq, and that these shall then be united or federated in a single Arab State. Palestine is to be exempted probably in Mr. Churchill's mind, though not in the minds of the Sherifian family or their English backers, because we have given promises to the Zionists.

And apart from the folly of attempting to thrust back upon Damascus the man whom the French were compelled to drive from it by force, what are the merits of the Pan-Arab idea? Mr. Churchill professes that the Turk divided Arabia, but the exact opposite is the truth. As Miss Bell so plainly put it, it was the Turk alone who held it together. There is no Arab national feeling which embraces the Red Sea, the Syrian shore, and the Tigris simultaneously. For generations to come the tribal consciousness is likely to dominate the racial. There are as yet only groups of personal adherents and the sentiments of a united Palestine, a united Syria or a uited Iraq has small existence, much less the sentiment of a great Arabia. Not King Feisal's dream of uniting his race under a single sceptre is a splendid and noble vision. Could he do it, we should all take off our hats to him.

It is, however, possible that the day is [illegible] when the French and our-selves will realize that there is no profit and much loss in these Middle Eastern ventures, and that nobody really wants us though they have no objection to our money. If that day of wisdom dawns, hastened as it may be by financial stringency at home and public reaction against the neo-Imperialism that blossomed at the Armistice in 1918, then King Feisal may have his chance again. But till that day it is not for us to attempt the *sabetage* of the declared policy of France in Syria. If the French leave us alone, they are entitled to similar forbearance. Mr. Churchill admitted "a certain undercurrent of recrimination among the French and British officials in the Middle East." This is but a mild description of the truth, and the situation will grow worse till the British public pulls up the Pan-Arabs with a strong hand.

But even if a situation were to arise in which King Feisal had no longer to deal with the French, it is difficult to imagine that he would be successful with the Arabs. After the Armistice, in direct contravention of their pledges to us, his father King Hussein and his brother Abdulla attacked Ibn Sa'ud. But the Wahabis thrice defeated them ignominiously, and in May, 1919, Mecca lay at their mercy, and they had only to march into it. But in deference to our urgent requests Ibn Sa'ud withdrew his forces and has patiently endured the repeated acts of aggression which the Hejazis have since committed.

That the Wahabis are the stronger, and could at any time destroy King Hussein's forces, there seems little reason to doubt. Had they been armed, paid, and encouraged as the Sherifian forces were, they might easily have subdued Jebel Shammar and played no less useful a part on the left flank of Townshend and Maude than the Sheriffan forces did on Allenby's right. As it was they helped us in the lattere stage of the war to complete our blockade of the Turks who had been supplying themselves through the Jebel Shammar and the port of Koweit, and in 1918 they carried their arms into Ibn Reshid's country.

This year they sent to Baghdad to inform Sir Percy Cox that their patience was exhausted, and that unless we could keep King Hussein in order they would be compelled to retaliate. The accession of the Emir Feisal, not, as might have been expected, to a princely but to a kingly throne in Baghdad, was the last straw. Ibn Sa'ud declared that he could not quietly allow himself thus to be placed between two fires, with Abdulla a dangerous third in Trans-Jordania. Sir Percy Cox replied to his protest by addressing him as "King of Nejd." By this flattery and by £60,000 per year, "paid monthly in arrears," it is hoped to keep the "Calvinist" quiet. But how are we to keep quiet King Hussein, who has hitherto ignored every effort to make him live at peace with Ibn Sa'ud? Is Ibn Ca'ud to lose his arrears of salary if King Hussein renews his aggressions The whole policy of subsidies carries in itself the seeds of failure.

Such, then, is the situation, of which the British Parliament should take stock as soon as possible; for there is menace in it. What policy is left us to adopt, now that our pledges have been broken for us?

"WE MUST EVACUATE."

There remains only one policy. We must evacuate Mesopotamia while we can, and now is the moment. It has got an Arab administration and an Arab ruler. They are not a fulfilment of the Anglo-French declaration, but the longer we stay now the more we shall find ourselves in opposition to local feeling and the further we shall be compelled to deprat from the spirit of that declaration. More and more also will the cleavage between Mr. Churchill's aims and French policy become apparent. Let us by evacuation wash our hands of this Syrian intrigue, and let Feisal prosecute it at his own risk. He has made a contract with us to raise a local army and to enable us to evacuate. According to the decision of the Cairo Conference our garrison was to be reduced to 12 battalions this present October, and Mr. Churchill led the House to expect an Arab army before this autumn. The time programme was, of course, impossible. If we wait for its fulfilment a fresh crop of danger will spring up to tie our hands and produce new arguments against evacuation. The clean sweep is the only policy.

Instead of the eight Air Squadrons that Mr. Churchill is stationing there to commit us to Mesopotamian defence let him create a civil air station and thereby save his excellent idea of air communication across the desert. But unless we shake ourselves free of our responsibility for Mesopotamia we shall be involved in a new war with its inhabitants, and its present ruler will involve us in a serious breach with our French friends. We are now negotiating a treaty with Feisal. It is the duty of Parliament and Press to insist that every line of that treaty shall be disoussed and explained before it is ratified, for we may be sure that the Pan-Arabs are at work upon it, and seek to involve us thereby in continued support of King Feisal, who hopes to regain Damascus.

Unless we evacuate, all the millions that Mr. Churchill hopes to save are likely to prove illusory. The Cairo Conference not only decided to maintain the existing Arab levies under British officers as an Imperial force, but authorized a large increase, which has already begun. Kurds, Chaldaeans, and Assyrians are now being swept into our net, and just so long as we maintain this highly paid force so long will King Meisal fail to raise long will King Feisal fail to raise the the Arab army, supporteed by Mesopotamian revenue, which is supposed to be the condition of our release. As for the oil, I learn on good authoritity that the opinion of the experts is that it will be three years at least before it is known whether there is sufficient to justify the beginning of the projected pipe-line to Haifa. And in the meantime the British Cabinet actually proposes to spend £6,000,000 on repairing its depreciated assets in Mesopotamia's railways, which are now vested in the Imperial Government. So long as we stay there will ever be a fresh reason for staying, and a fresh reason for spending. Let us rise and go.

(Concluded.)

PUBLIC MEETING AT GHATKOPAR.

M. PAUL RICHARD'S MESSAGE.

On Sunday the 29th ultimo, in the morning a procession of volunteers and members of the local Congress Committee, in company with those of the Matunga Congress Committee passed through the streets singing national songs. After the Nagar Kirtan was over a large[illegible] public meeting was held under the presidentship of Mr. Prabhudas V. Patel.

The President in opening the proceedings exhorted the Ghatkopar public to give a fitting response to the call of the nation, by joining in large numbers the "army of freedom." i.e. the national volunteer organisation. Mr. Narayanji (Matunga) cited the example of Lord Buddha, who gave up everything, for the attainment of self-knowledge, and appealed the audience to be prepared to sacrifice even everything and obtain Swaraj.

Swami Narshinhdeo (Ajmer) speaking in fluent Hindi, said the time of their trial had come, and we would pass through this ordeal. They must expect the worst and be prepared for bearing all peacefully. Then Mr. Liladharbhai emphasised the necessity of being non-violent in though, speech and action. He was followed by Mr. Jogdeo (Secretary. Thana District Congress Committee) who asked all not to mind at all the result of the negotiations for settlement, but to continue India's peaceful struggle with utmost vigour and without fear of any amount of repression.

Then Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta exhorted the people to respond to the call of sacrifice and suffering, as they had done to the demand for money in the Tilak Swarajya Fund. He explained fully all items of the volunteer pledge. The best reply to repression was recruitment of volunteers, in thousands.

M. PAUL RICHARDS.

Then M. Paul Richards said "I cannot enter into your politics but I can say one thing—the same thing which I have been telling all the Nations. It is that a New Spirit is spreading in the world, and especially in Asia, which will transform everything. It is the spirit of the Future —a world power and a world-force. Those, whether they be men, institutions or Governments, that will abstract it will go to pieces before it. This spirit will not die, and what does it bring you? It will bring new life, and will usher in new political, and social reconstruction. It will establish more unity and more fraternity. Be prepared to welcome it. Educate your women, and enlighten your down-trodden men and women. Social reconstruction will take place first, and then religious and spiritual revival will soon follow. By these three you will become great, and free. I have one advice, one national *mantra* to give you every one should always think, "May I become more perfect, so that my Nation may become great."

LATE POPE BENEDICT XV.

FUNERAL OBSEQUIES.

The funeral obsequies for the repose of the soul of the late Pope Benedict XV., comprising a solemn Office of the Dead and solemn Requiem Mass took place at the Gloria Church, Byculla, on Sunday at 6 p.m. and on Monday at 7-30 p.m. respectively. His Grace the Archbishop-Bishop of Damaun officiated at the lengthy service of Sunday evening, at which there present about 50 of the clergy belonging to the Diocese of Damaun and some of the Franciscan Brothers of Mount Poinsur and the Nuns in the same Diocese, while the huge Church was full of the laity, reverently following the solemn, sad chanting of the Office of the Dead by the Clergy.

The funeral oration was delivered by the Rev. A. da Cruz, who for well-nigh an hour, spoke of the career of the great Pontiff, the Peacemaker, Benedict XV cme from a very ancient aristocratic family whose origin could be traced as far back as the fourth century of the Christian era. Its name was Dela Torre, but was later changed to Dela Chiesa on account of the signal services the family had rendered to the Church, for Dela Chiesa simply means "Of the Church." That family, from that time till now, had given to the Church men eminent in learning and virtue, as priests, Bishops and Popes, and to the State great statesmen. After his ordination, Father James de la Chiesa, as the Pope was named, served for 29 long years at the feet of Cardinal Rampolla and Pope Leo XIII and and of Cardinal Merry del Val and Pope Pius X in the humble capacity of a simple secretary. All of a sudden he was nominated Archbishop of Bologna. He remained in tha office for seven years and about three months before he was elected to the Papal throne, he wa created a Cardinal by Pope Pius X. This was in May 1914. In August the war breaks out. Pope Pius X makes an effort to stop it. His appeal falls on deaf ears and He dies. The Cardinals meet in Conclave and choose the youngest among themselves, Cardinal Dela Chiesa to the Supereme Pontificate. His career in the Chair of St. Peter was that of a Peacemaker and of a merciful, loving Father to the wounded and the sick and the missing, to the widows and orphans that the last war created. He was the Vicar of Christ the Representative of the Prince of Peace and his attitude during the war could never have been any other but the one he took up —absolute neutrality. Those who did not know and did not understand the Catholic Church could alone criticise him adversely; others, soaring above the materialistic, selfish world, had but appreciated him very justly and deservingly, while the Supreme Judge of them all had passed His sentence on him thus: Blessed are the peacemakers for theirs is the kingdom of Heaven. His greatest achievement for the Church has been that today every Nation, great or small, are now grouped round the Papal throne.

After the funeral oration, the five last absolutions were given by the Right Rev. Mgr. L. C. Pera, the Vicar-General, and by the Very Rev. Frs. J. N. Coutinho, C. X. Rebello and D. e Sa and finally by His Grace the Archbishop. This ended the service and as the clergy and the laity left the Church, the Band in attendance played a funeral march.

On Monday the solemn Requiem Mass was celebrated by the Right Rev. Mgr. Pera, acolyted by the Rev. Frs. Valladares and Sousa, after which again the final absolutions were given.

The main altar the Sanctuary, etc. were draped in black and a rich catafalque, profusely lit up, was erected within the sanctuary. The Band played several funeral marches before the service.

The 8th match held under the auspices of the Poona Open Hockey Tournaments was played on the P. Y. C. Gymkhana grounds on January 28, 1922, between the Poona Rovers and the Deccan College, Poona, and ended in a win for the former by 3 goals to nil.

AMRITSAR LIQUOR LICENSES

STRONG ADVERSE FEELING,

(From our Correspondent.)

AMRITSAR, Jan. 27.

The auctioning of liquor licenses at Amritsar for the next year (1922-23) was the occasion for some ebullition of feeling on the part of some of the spectators who did not like the idea of any one bidding for them.

After two of the licenses had been auctioned at substantially reduced bids as compared with last year's, further auctioning was postponed to 1st February.

It is alleged that all was not smooth sailing, that there was an attempt on the part of some of those present to influence the intending bidders not to do so, by appealing to their religious instincts.

There was a show of armed police force to disperse the crowd, and a boy became unconscious, it is alleged, from the effects of a blow on a tender part and was removed to a private dispensary. It is said one of the successful bidders has complained of having been insulted and assaulted by certain persons, three of whom he has named.

Certain Anglo-Indian papers are publishing highly coloured and extravagant reports of the incidents, quite out of proportion to their importance. They have absolutely no significance beyond showing how much out of touch with popular sentiment and feeling the authorities are in this, as in so many other matters. Ebullition of feeling in this country as in every country in the world, may indicate a lack of mental ballast or sobriety of judgment, but it is absolutely absurd and mischievous to designate the incident as "Amritsar Disorders" as an Anglo-Indian journal has done.

How far the official and the popular viewpoint differ in the matter is obvious from the fact that it is now about a twelve months that the Amritsar Municipal Committee passed a *unanimous* resolution on the motion of Shaikh Sadiq Hasan, that the sale of liquor be absolutely stopped within the limits of the Amritsar Municipality. The resolution went up to Punjab Government for sanction, but nothing has apparently come out of it. The Punjab Legislative Council at the instance of Mr. K. L. Rallia Ram passed a resolution recommending the grant of local option to Municipalities and District Boards. The Minister of Excise, the Hon. Lala Harkishen Lal convened a Conference at Simla to consider ways and means to give effect to the Council's resontion. This Conference formulated certain proposals of the nature of a compromise to the effect that the Municipal Committees shall be empowered to close two-thirds of the existing liquor licenses by their own vote, and the rest by a referendum of the voters, and the District Boards one-half by their resolution and the remaining half on the result of a referendum of the voters for the Legislative Council in the rural area of the district. What has become of all this expression of public opinion, unanimous and emphatic Government alone knows. All that the uninitiated public know is that when the usual time for the annual auctions approached, the Collector informed the Municipal Committee, the much vaunted "Local Advisory Committee", that he proposed to close down two only out of the six liquor shops and asking their opinion about his proposal. The said "Advisory body" of course had no objection to this small mercy, but reminded the Collector of its previous recommendation in favour of closing down all shops and reiterated its former recommendation, but in vain. Can it be contended after this that the powers that be attach any importance to public views and wishes, or that they can disclaim all responsibility for the growing popular discontent.

Government also seems to be unaware of the enormous extent to which this feeling of sternly tabooing liquor has penetrated into the rural area owing to the purifying and chastening effects of the Akali propagands, and Government cannot remain altogether unresponsive to this immense volume of both urban and rural sentiment. Statesmanship demands that Government should side with, and not act in disregard of this clear and insistent public demand.

REVISED NEW ZEALAND TARIFF.

LOCAL MANUFACTURERS DISAPPOINTED.

The Wellington correspondent of "The Times" writing for the Trade Supplement about the revised New Zealand Tariff, the outstanding feature of which is the preference accorded to the United Kingdom and to all the other countries within the British Empire stated the local manufacturers to be frankly disappointed with the new tariff. The correspondent writes:—

"He expected to receive much more protection. A highly creditable exhibition of local manufactures had been prepared for the benefit of members of Parliament in order to demonstrate what New Zealand can make. The appearance of the tariff proved a great disillusionment. The feeling is especially strong against Australia, which places New Zealand on exactly the same footing as Japan, in so far as importe from this country by the Commonwealth are concerned, whereas New Zealand includes Australia among British countries to which Preference is extended under the old and under the new tariff. New Zealand has had some unpleasant experience of dumping on the part of Australia, in boots, confectionery, paints and varnishes, and a number of other manufactures and products which have been sold in the Commonwealth at much higher prices than those for which they were offered in New Zealand.

The motor-car trade will pay an import duty of 15 per cent. on British cars and 25 per cent. on foreign; it will pay a tax of 15 per cent on tires (formerly duty free); an import duty on petrol of 1½d. per gallon (formerly free); and the annual licence and registration fees. Cars are certainly much used for pleasure in New Zealand, but they have become almost indispensable on the farms. Local authorities, however, with extremely limited financial resources have been hard pressed to find sufficient money to keep their main trunk highways in order, hence the proposal of the Government to collect on all motor vehicles a tax to be devoted to the upkeep and construction of arterial roads. Whether the roads will get all that is collected for them remains to be seen. The moter-car owners and others running motor vehicles have no objection to the tire tax if devoted to the purpose for which it is to be collected; but this, together with the duties on petrol and cars, is calculated to make the cost of running the average £600 car or lorry fully £30 per annum more than at present."

AMUSEMENTS.

THE "STAR" CINEMA
present
To-Night and This Week.
The World's Greatest Wonder Serial
"THE INVISIBLE RAY"
based on the Spiritual Theory of
SIR OLIVER LODGE
highly spoken of by such prominent personages of world-fame, as
H. M. KING GEORGE, H. M. KING ALBERT, WOODROW WILSON, SIR OLIVER LODGE, BARNARD SHAW, CARDINAL GIBBONS
Depicting vivid demonstrations of
PALMISTRY, OCCULT SCIENCE CRYSTAL-GAZING, CLAIRVOYANCE, HYPNOTISM, and A NUMBER OF OTHER THEORIES OF MYSTICISM and SPIRITUALISM.
No Serial picture ever Filmed Compare in Myste y, Thrill, Action, Suspense, Romance, Drama and Punch, and Astounding sensation with this Scientific subject
"THE INVISIBLE RAY"
This Week—Two Episodes 3and 4 together with
A Special New Attraction by the World's well-known Tight-Wire Artists
THE EDDY DUO
in their ENTIRELY NEWamazing feats of "FLIP FLAP", JUMPS, SOMERSAULTS DANCES, Etc.
A complete Change of programme by the
EDDY DUO
A Special Double Feature Programme
SEE IT AT THE
Bombay's Newest Princely Picture Palace
THE "STAR" CINEMA,
Tram, Te minus, GRANT ROAD.
FOUR SHOWS DAILY Commencing 5-15 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m.
No Increase in Prices.
N. B.— There will be no Variety Shows in 3-30 and 8-45 Shows on Saturday and Sunday and in 5-15 Shows on week days.

'LAST WEEK
SHELLAR'S ROYAL CIRCUS
LOCATION: GILDER TANK
Lamington Road, near Grant Road
Railway Station
Special Programme
DAILY AT 9-30 p. m. (S. T.)
Matinees on Saturday and Sunday
at 5-30 p, m. (S. T).
New European Ac ors and Lady Actress Just arrived f om the Continent.
See their New wonderful Acts in New stunts.

THE
Alexandra Cinema.
Bellasis Road, a few paces from Byculla Club.
Universal's
Sensational and Mightest Production
LUCILE LOVE
A Serial full of adventures an exciteme featuring
Favourite Screen Stars of World-wide Fame
FRANCIS FORD and
GRACE CUNARD.
LUCILE LOVE
The Serial
LUCILE LOVE
Third Instalment Episodes 7, 8, 9.
Shows at: 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30
Popular Prices.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMA
To-day at: 6-30 & 9-45 p. m.
Metro Pictures Corporation Presents
EMMY WEHLEN
in
A FAVOR TO A FRIEND

THE EMPIRE
TO-DAY At: 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
The third of our "BIG FIVE" productions
NORMA TALMADGE
in Arthur Goodrich's Celebrated Play
"YES OR NO?"

THE EMPRESS
TO-DAY AT 6-30; 8 15 and 10 p.m.
The Wild Animal Serial Surpreme.
"ADVENTURES OF TARZAN"
Starring
THE ORIGINAL TARZAN
ELMO LINCOLN
and
LOUISE. LORRAINE
We have no hesitation in acclaiming this, the Greatest TARZAN picture yet Presented.
This Week Episodes Nos. 3rd, 4th, & 5th.
No. 3 "THE SUN DEATH"
„ 4 "STALKING DEATH"
„ 5 "FLAMES OF HATE"

THE
Majestic Cinema.
GIRGAON TRAM TERMINUS.
JACK HOXIE.
IN
Thunder Bolt Jack.
Great Western Serial of all Time.
Last pisodes are full of thrills. You will sit with breath bated when you will see Jack and his skill inhorsemanship and deeds of dare-devilry}
Thunder Bolt Jack.
Last Instalment. Episodes. 13, 14, 15
Thunder Bolt Jack.
Shows at:—5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30.
POPULAR PRICES.

The
MAJESTIC CINEMA
Girgaon Tram Terminus.
The
KOHINOOR SUPER PRODUCTION.
BHAKTA AMBERISH
The Pauranic film portraying the history of medevial India in which the elements of romance, love, intrigue of court are blended in a harmonious manner.
BHAKTA AMBERISH
A pauranic marvel depicting the devotional path of religion which leads to realisation of true bliss.
BHAKTA AMBERISH
Lovely Scenes. Dainty Dances.
Marvellous Photography.
Shows at:—5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
Popular Prices.
Complimentary passes not available in 10-30 show.

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT and FIRST WEEK
A PATHE SERIAL
The serial with more surprises than a dream—More speed than a shooting star—More action than a machine gun—And more of that hang-by-the teeth suspense than a detective story.
See—
"The Sky Ranger"
Featuring
JUNE CAPRICE & GEORGE B. SEITZ.
Episode 1 OUT OF THE CLOUDS
„ 2 THE SINISTER SIGNAL
—:o:—
PATHE GAZETTE & POLLARD COMIC
TIME:—Daily 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
Saturday and Bank Holiday at: 5 p.m.
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PRICE AS USUAL
Always a good show

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WANTED—A GENERAL CLERK, for a Solicitors' firm. Apply to Messrs. DASTUR AND CO., Solicitors, at Esmail Buildings, Fort, Bombay.
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WANTED—An experienced Account Clerk with knowledge of Book-keeping, good handwriting essential. Salary according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 7703, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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WANTED—CLERKS to work in spare time. Knowledge of race calculations essential. Apply personally to B. DALVEKAR, Secretary, New Sports Club, opposite Prarthana Samaj, Bombay.
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DRAUGHTSMAN on Rs. 140 and TRACER on Rs. 90 per month, required by firm of Bombay Millowners Apply Box. No. 7691, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
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WANTED—One KHIDMATGAR (Muhamadan female preferred). Salary as ability. Apply personally at 4 p.m., BUSINESS SUPPLY AGENCY, 11-14, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 3rd floor, above Empire Assurance Co.
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REQUIRED—AN experienced MECHANICAL DRAUGHTSMAN, capable of getting out general arrangements and Details of Steam and Structural Plants. Apply Box No. 7702, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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WANTED.—A competent, experienced Sub-Judge, retired from British service as Chief Judge, Savantvadi, on pay Rs. 200-10-250. Knowledge of Marathi essential. Apply immediately stating caste, age, place of residence and experience. G. D. MacGregor, Political Agent, Savantvadi, Belgaum, 26th January, 1922.
A 12003

WANTED for immediate employment an ASSISTANT ENGINEER with practical experience of Reinforced Concrete Arch Bridge Construction. Pay according to qualifications. Apply in person or send copies of testimonials giving previous experience to ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF, Delhi (New Capital), Railway Works Scheme, P. O. Raisina, Delhi.
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WANTED.—An Expert SHORTHAND REPORTER on the permanent pensionable staff of the Bombay Legislative Council for reporting the Council proceedings on a salary of Rs. 200-25-450 per mensem. Apply stating speed in shorthand and typewriting to :—D. R. NORMAN, I.C.S., Secretary to the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay. A shorthand speed of not less than 160 words per minute is essential, and selected candidates will be required to undergo a test before appointment.
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TO BE LET—OFFICE ROOM in Medows Street, on 2nd floor, well ventilated. Apply at BALSARA ARCHITECT'S OFFICE, at 134, Medows Street.
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SANDHURST ROAD—Available immediately, nice airy FLAT (4 rooms). Entirely independent. Apply personally JARIWALLA BUILDING, opposite Parekh Hospital.
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TO LET, at Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, opposite Panalal's Temple, beautiful FLATS, with Sea View, East, West and South. Rents from Rs. 420 to Rs. 650. Particulars on spot or from Mr. P. S. JOSHI, 'Phone No. 5230.
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TO LET or FOR SALE in Ootacamund Cluny Hall. A commodious will furnished bungalow and cottage just renovated, large compound, badminton and tennis courts, garages, stables, out-offices, crockery, cutlery, linen, lamps included. Also 2 building sites for sale. For full particulars Apply to I. C. DOVER, "Cluny Hall," Ootacamund.
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GROUND FLOOR, about 4,500 square feet for office, show rooms, with godown facing at Queen's Road, opposite Marine Lines Station, also Blocks for high class Hindoos. Apply IMPERIAL DAIRY, opposite Walace Flour Mill, Bhikalwadi, Grant Road. Telephone No. 3637.
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MOTOR REPAIRS and painting quickly and economically executed in newly-built extensive workshop, fitted with latest machinery under European management. Cars will be fetched from owners' garage on receipt of request and an estimate promptly rendered. Apply THE ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Arther Road, Jacob's Circle.

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FOR SALE—One STUDBAKER seven seater in perfect running Order, fitted with magneto complete with spare rim and tyres, Horn, etc. Price Rs. 4,500 or near offer. Apply STANDARD AUTOMOBILES, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.
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FOR SALE—One Brand New all-days allen MOTOR CYCLE solo 2½ H. P. Apply STANDARD AUTOMOBILES, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.
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WANTED—Large quantity of good cheap demy and double demy paper soon. Send rate and samples to MANAGER, Nasrat, Lohar Street, Bombay.
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BOOKS AND STAMPS.

STAMPS OF INDIA FROM 1854, its conventional states from 1854, and Kashmir and other Native States and Foreign Countries. Want lists of Collectors and communications desired. HAKIM RAI, Pensioned Postmaster, Patiala.
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WANTED.—Rs. 5,000 on three months draft with reliable endorsement, no brokers Apply, direct to Box No. 7703, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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WANTED—A PARTNER with an investment of Rs. 25,000 only. His share of profit sure to bring him Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 4,000 a year. Best security. References essential. Apply to Box No. 7704, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R C12051

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SECONDHAND TYPEWRITERS in good working order, FOR SALE at tempting reduction. Write TYPEWRITER SUPPLY AGENCY, Firt Carpenter Street, Girgaon, Bombay.
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PUBLIC NOTICES

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—On account and Risk of the Consignees, 2 New—4 cylinder OLDS MOBILE trucks with bodies, magnetos, self-starters etc. complete with tools, both to be sold together fer Rs. 12,600 nett. No offers. Apply:—Sole Agents HORMASJI SORABJI AND SONS, New Queen's Road, Bombay.
C12037

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.

A FIRM of Managing Agents of a limited concern in Gujrat producing Khadi and other Swadeshi cloth is prepared to assign its permanent rights, titles and interests as Managing Agents for a reasonable sum to any recognized firm or individual. The Factory is in working order and it has its own buildings at a stone's throw from a railway station which is only 15 miles from Ahmedabad. In the hands of experts the Factory (which has an uncalled-for capital of a lakh and a half) can easily bring to the Agents an annual income of Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 20,000.

Full details will be given to bona-fide inquiries. Please correspond with Box No. 7705, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C12052

READY WASTE FOR SALE.

COTTON and yarn wastes of different sorts accumulated in the CROWN SPINNING and MANUFACTURING CO., LTD., situated at Parbhadevi Road, Parel, are for sale. Offers and Tenders for same will be received in the Company's Office at No. 6, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay till 4 p.m., (S. T.),on Friday the 3rd February 1922 along with a cash deposit of Rs. 200 two hundred per each tender. The Company reserves to itself the right to accept or reject a tender or tenders wholly or in part. Tender Forms may be procured from the company's office during office hours.

(Sd.) PURSHOTAM VITHALDAS & CO.,
Secs. Treas. and Agents.
C11994

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a meeting of the Directors of the above Bank held in London on the 16th day of December, 1921, it was resolved to proceed with the forefeiture of 156 shares on which the last call of £1 per share was not paid subsequently thereto this call on 13 shares was paid and so it is now notified that if the call on the following 143 shares is not paid by the shareholders in whose name they now stand in the Register of Members by the 15th of February, 1922, with interest on the amount thereof at 10 per cent. per annum from the 1st August, 1920, upto the day of payment their shares will be forefeited to the Bank.

The shares mentioned below are on the Bombay Register but payment in respect of these shares will be accepted either in London or any of the offices of the Bank in the East.

3 Shares Nos. 105362/4.
25 Shares Nos. 35524/48 & 51066/95.
5 Shares Nos. 84693/7
50 Shares Nos. 48842/81 & 48566/75.
50 Shares Nos. 148831/2, 103681/4, 37344/5, 80604/8, 102044/68, 49749/58, 52984 & 74963.

Special attention of persons who may have acquired shares by transfer and have not lodged the transfer deeds in respect thereof with the Bank for registration is directed to this notice.

By Order of the Board,
L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

Bombay, 17th January 1922.
C11995

THE SAGAR PRESS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWELFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at 60 Broach Street, Dana Bunder, on SUNDAY, the 12th day of February, 1922, at 5 p.m. (Standard Time) to transact the following business:—

I.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1921.
II.—To declare dividend.
III.—To elect a Director in place of Mr. Lalji Mulji who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
IV.—To appoint an auditor for the current year and to fix his remuneration.
V.—To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 8th February to 15th February, 1922, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
KHIMJI, MEGHJI, DEVRAJ & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

Bombay, 22nd January, 1922.

N. B.—The Dividend when Sanctioned will be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company on and after WEDNESDAY, the 1st March 1922 to those of the Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 8th day of February, 1922.
R2723

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

ALL petitions, letters and other communications relating to matters in the Bombay Suburban District should bear a clear postal address to facilitate correspondence. Absentee owners of land should leave their addresses with the village patil, the talati or with the responsible local manager of their property. Inability to trace the owners cannot but result in occasional ex parte orders.

G. E. L. CARTER,
Collector, Bombay Suburban District.
Old Custom House Yard, Fort,
Bombay, 1st February, 1922.
C12042

TENDERS.

SALE OF COOKING OIL.

THE O. C. DETT. "A" Sy. Depot. Coy., Bombay has approximately seven tons of cooking oil, packed in tins and cases, which he offers for sale.

2. Interested parties are requested to see samples in B.I.T., Section Grain Depot Mazagaon and to Submit sealed tenders to the undersigned by 12 noon on Friday, the 3rd February 1922, stating the quantity they wish to purchase and the rate they are prepared to pay per ton including packing.

3. Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of 10 percent of the value of the quantity tendered for.

4. The offers will hold good for one month.

P. G. WALSH, Captain.
for O. C. Dett. "A" Sy. Depot Coy., Bombay.
Bombay Castle behind Town Hall,
Bombay, 27th January, 1922.
TA 12026

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Public that the partnership which existed between our clients and CHIMANLAL CHHOTALAL, who carried on business as piece goods merchants in the name of Narandas Morarji in the Mulji Jetha Market has been DISSOLVED from this day and any one dealing with the said Chimanlal Chhotalal in connection with the said partnership will do so at his own risk.

Dated 1st February, 1922.

N. C. DALAL & CO.
Attorneys for Messrs. Raghunathdas Murarji and Nantamlal Navalshanker.
C12043

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that EZRA alias EDWARD SHOOKER ABRAHAM of Bombay Jew Inhabitant has agreed to sell to our client the property hereinafter mentioned.

All Persons having any claim or demand against the said property by way of mortgage, gift, sale, trust, possession, inheritance, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of non-agricultural land or ground, situate at Sansari (near Deolali) in the Taluka and District of Nasik, together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 26, 527 square yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-District of Nasik and bearing Record of Rights entry Nos. 953C and 391D and 392D and Survey Nos. 199 and 199A and assessed by the Cantonment Magistrate of the Deolali Cantonment under No. B-57/H-1 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North by the Dhoonal Road, on or towards the South by land bearing Survey No. 39, on or towards the West by land bearing Survey No. 44 and on or towards the East by the Nasik Road and which premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Ezra alias Edward Shooker Abraham.

WADIA GANDY & CO.
Attorneys for the Purchaser.
123, Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay, 2nd February, 1922.
C12044

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai JERBAI KAIKHUSHROO GUNDEVIA of Bandra Parsi Inhabitant, executrix of the last will and testament of Bai Hirabai Cavasji Sethna, late of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant, has contracted to sell to our clients the undermentioned property, situated at Virle-Parle. All persons, therefore, having or claiming to have any right, title or interest in or to the said property, or any part thereof whether by way of inheritance, bequest, trust, possession, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease or otherwise, howsoever, are hereby required to make such claims known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims, and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of vacant land, containing by admeasurement 8,000 (eight thousand) square yards or thereabouts (less a strip to be acquired by the Government), situated at Virle Parle on the Gore Bunder Road in Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana, and bearing Entry, Survey and Pot numbers as follows:—

Entry No.	Survey No.	Pot No.
2687 A	193	3
2689	193	9
2690	193	10
2692	193	11 to 15 & 20 & 21
2742	196	6

and bounded, on or towards the North by the property of Bai Jerbai Ardesir Bahadurji, on or towards the South partly by the property of Pestonji Byramji Lala and partly by the property of Manu Goam on or towards the East by the road leading from Bandra to Gore Bunder, and on or towards the West by Survey No. 196, Pot No. 19, Survey No. 196, Pot No. 4 and Survey No. 192, Pot No. 1 and which said land is and has been in the possession of the Vendor.

Dated this 2nd day of February, 1922.

ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
C12046 Purchaser's Attorneys.

PUBLIC NOTICES

RE: GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that we have this day opened a branch office in Sheth Karsondas Natha's Building in Share Bazar, Fort, Bombay.

CHUGONDAS AND CO.,
Dealers in Government Securities.
Namjee Building, Elphinstone Circle,
Bombay, 2nd February, 1922.
Vasant-Panchami, Samwat 1978.
R2737

BOMBAY CATHOLIC HOUSING SOCIETY.
SANTA CRUZ.

THE ADJOURNED ANNUAL GENERAL Meeting of the Bombay Catholic Housing Society, will be held in the Hall of the Cavel Catholic Library at 4 p.m. on SUNDAY, 12th instant.
C2743

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS MISTRY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS,
5, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5921.

BONA FIDE SALE.
SALE TO COMMENCE AT 10-30 A.M.

Auction Sale of decent household furniture by John Roberts, Wimbridge and other well-known makers; Sliding Dining Table, Wimbridge's Sideboard, English Gramophone with about 50 specially selected English Records, Roberts' Handsome Silver Show Case, Cabinet, Solid Brass Palmstands, Aldermans English Ice Refrigerator, Chesterfield's Very Rich Platedware Glassware, English Crockery, Cutlery, Cooking Utensils, Carpets, etc., etc.

On SUNDAY, the 5th February, 1922, at 'Star Chambers,'' Motlibai Street, behind Byculla Club, Byculla, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MISTRY and Co., will sell by Public Auction very rich furniture, comprising of sliding Dining Table Wimbridge's Sideboard, Dinner Waggon, Dumbwaiters, Tea Tables, Roberts' Handsome Silver Show and Cabinet, Chesterfield Sofas and Easy Chairs to Match, Carved Cashmere Table, Brass Top Centre Table, Solid Brass Palmstands, English Gramophone with about 50 specially selected English Records, Roberts' Tea Tables, Low Arm Chairs, Ladies' Fancy Writing Table, Hatstands, Card Tables, Carpets, Bedroom Furniture, Mirror Almirahs Teakwood, Clothe and Gown Press, Dressing Tables, Marble top wash Tables and Toilet set, and Revolving Chairs, Alderman's English Ice Refrigerator, glassware, English Crockery, Cutlery, Cooking Utensils, etc., etc.

The property of Capt. A. T. Torpy, of Government Medical Stores.

Catalogues will be published and the property is open to view.

MISTRY and Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 3rd February, 1922.

MESSRS J. S. MODY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
20, Apollo street.
Tel. No. 4402.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT PAREL ROAD, BHENDI BAZAR.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions from and by order of Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Govindji Kuberdas, the Mortgagor and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 30th day of December, 1920 and made between Govindji Kuberdas of the one part and Mahomedbhai I. M. Rowji of the other part, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 (S.T.) on THURSDAY, the 9th day of February, 1922, at the premises the undermentioned property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Quit and Ground Rent Tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Parel Road, Bhendi Bazar, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 224 (two hundred and twenty-four) square yards and eighth-ninth of a square yard or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 66, New No. 7384, Old Survey No. 1556, New Survey No. 1025 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Parel Road, on or towards the West by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the South by the property of Jamnadas Jekisondas and on or towards the North by the Sweepers Passage and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 8033 and Street Nos. 188-192.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, attorneys for the Mortgagees at the office at Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & Co.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 3rd February 1922.

To
Book Lovers
A RARE OPPORTUNITY
Large selection of all the latest
Novels, Religious and Medical Books, &c., &c.,
OFFERED AT A MUCH REDUCED RATE.
(25% Discount)
PHILLIPS & CO., LTD.,
314, Hornby Road, Fort,
BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.
120 Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE AT PAREL (LAL BUNGALOW.)

On SUNDAY, the 5th day of February 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Parel "Lal Bungalow," Parel, next to Jacob Sassoon Mills, and opposite Morarji Mills, very valuable and handsome teak and black wood household furniture, by Lamerus of Calcutta, by Maple, by Roberts and Burmese made such lining tables, arm and without arm chairs, rich sideboard and dumbwaiter, rich carpets, fancy cabinets, table ornaments, China and Japanese vases, rich glass and crockery, fancy curtains, corner cabinets, Indian open carved furniture, writing tables, glass door book cases, 1 Piano by Shiedmayar, silver cabinets, rich pictures, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, teapoys, marble top tables, camera, binoculars, opera glasses, ice boxes, easy chairs, aluminium utensils, large iron stove, etc., etc. The property of Lieut. C. W. Clark and others. Catalogues are published and the property on view.

AUCTION SALE OF BRUSHES, ARM BANDS, GARTERS, PADLOCKS, RAZOR STROPS, COTTON SUSPENDERS, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on SATURDAY, the 4th February, sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 120, Apollo Street, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), by order of the Banks and Offices concerned and on account and risk of the concerned:—

9 cases spring plated Lasts.
1 case embossing Machine.
1 case Razors.
59 cases Rice.
1 case Magnatium carbonet about 112 lbs.
4 kegs Dyes.
4 cases Padlocks.

On account and risk of Shaik Mohamed Saft Karimudin of Cutlery Bazar and Old Kasi Street:—

1 case Rubber Toilet Brushes.
2 cases Arm Bands and Garters.
4 cases Shears.
2 cases Eagle Padlocks.
3 cases Razor Strops.

On account and risk of S. Abdool Karim Mohamed Omer:—

1 Cotton Suspender.

A GRAND OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed property at Tardeo opposite late Sir Adamji Peerbhoy Mill consisting of a large Bungalow ranges of chawls large stables and many other buildings.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, Messrs. F. E. Dinshaw, Mathradas Goculdas and Nanabhoy Cursetji Broacha, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on this day, Friday the 3rd February sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises on account and risk of the Mortgager Mr. Govindji Kerbarda's under the power of sale given to the mortgagees in an indenture of mortgage dated 10th January, 1921, the following:—

All that piece or parcel of Faosendari land situate at Broach Candy road near Tardeo, Bombay, containing by admeasurement (12,475) twelve thousand four hundred and seventy-five sq. yards or threabouts registered in the Books of the Collector under Old No. 324 and 325 New Nos. 13843 and 13844 and bearing Old Survey Nos. 108 and 107 and New Survey Nos. 1/7020, 1/7020 and 2/7020 with the messuages tenements dwelling houses, chawls, ranges, buildings and shops standing thereon and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under D Ward Nos. 3738 (2) 3738 (3) 3739, 3740 (2), 3740 (2) 3741 (1) 3741 (2) and 3743 (1) and Street Nos. 119, 121, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 5A and 7 and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the West by the Tordeo on or towards the East by the land belonging to Shah Jagmohandas Vandravandas on or towards the North partly by the Jivraj Baloo Mill and partly by the property of Dadabhoy Nowroji Tedjwalla, and on or towards the South partly by the Bungalow of Jetha Ladha and partly by the property of Jagmohandas Vandravandas and which several hereditaments and premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the Mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co. or to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 4th February, 1922 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, one iron safe on stand, etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred canoe victoria in good order.
1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis in good order.
1 grey Arab horse quiet in harness.
1 brougham in good condition.
1 grey Arab horse, 13½.
1 Studebaker Car 15-20 H.P. 4 cylinder.
1 seater in excellent running order
On account of the concerned.
1 Hurlburt Lorry chases (damaged).

By order of Indaji Dhanaji and Co. and on account and risk of Madhurao Bapuji Kotharey of Thakorduar.

Overland Motor Car 4 Cylinder 15-20 H. P. No. 5329.

The sale will take place at the Dak Bungalow Thana at 4-30 p.m. (ST.) instead of on the premises.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE VACANT LAND AT MONJE MAJIVADE and PACHPAKHADY at Thana. Under instructions from N. H. Moos Esquire the receiver appointed in suit No. 2943 of 1921 (Mariambai, widow and others. V/S. Abdool Kader and others) and suit No. 3017 of 1921 (Buland and others V/S. Mariambai and others) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on Sunday the 5th February next at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by public auction next to government "Dak" Bungalow and near Thana Court the following properties.

LOT. No. 1.—Property at Manje Majivade Taluka Salsette registration sub dis., Salsette and District Thana.

Entry No.	S. No.	Pot. No.	Fal Area.	Khara.	Assessment.
1438	325	1	2-23	0-24	4-0-0
1439	326	1 to 4	18-25	0-16	28-0-0
			21-8	0-14-(34)	32-0-0

LOT No. 2.—Property at Pachpakhady Taluka Salsette, registration sub-district Salsette District Thana.

Re. E. No.	Entry No.	S. No.	Pot No.	Fal. No.	Hisa.	Area.	Kharaba.	Assessment.
130	56	17	1.3.4.5		1-18½	0-9½	7	0 0
130	58	18	1	1	0-31½	0-3	4	15 0
130	59	18	out of 2			0-4½	0	12 0
130	63	18	out of 2	2		0-3½		
130	58	18	out of 1	1	0-30	0-3	4	1 6
130	61	18	out of 2	1	0-4½	0-3	0	12 0
					2-32	0-16½	16	5 6
					0-35½			

Lot No. 3. Property at Pack Pachadi registration Sub-District and Taluka Salsette and District Thana.

Re. E. No.	Entry No.	S. No.	Pot No.	Fal. No.	Hisa.	Area.	Kharaba.	Assessment.
155	1041	238	2		0-11½		1	8 0
155	1041	238	2	5	0-35	0-8½	0	8 0
155	1043	238	2	4/8	0-15½	...	2	8 0
155	1051	238	2	10	0-3	...	0	8 0
155	1055	238	2	12	0-3	0-1	0	1 0
155	1079	337	1	12	0-11	0-10½	0	8 0
155	1598	341		3/2	0-16	0-1½	0	12 0
155	1602	342		1		0-7½	0	12 0
155	1606	343		1		0-4½	0	8 0
155	1654	351	2		0-9½	0-1½	1	8 0
					2-32	0-22½	11	9 0
					(3-31½)			

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd Feb., 1922.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE LAST WEEK!
Messrs. K. D. and Brothers offer To-Night for the Last Time.
A Master-Production depicting one of the most beautiful episodes from Mahabharat.
"DROUPDI SWAYAMVAR"
A COMEDY IN THE PROGRAMME.
The Programme includes the
AHMEDABAD CONGRESS FILM
repeated for the Third Week at special request,
To-night: 5; 7; 9; 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)
Globe Cinema
(Sandhurst Road)

THE LAST CHANCE!
Messrs. K. D. and BROTHERS Offer To-Night for the Last Time.
A powerfully striking Drama starring the adorable
LOUISE GLAUM
with Charles Ray and Wyndham Standing
in
THE WOLF WOMAN
(5 Reels 6000 feet)
Louies Glaum as the "Wolf Woman" requires not introduction. We have all seen her before and know how. She can act such parts at these. While Charles Ray in the principal male part puts force, rigour and reality into his acting.
A Comedy in the Programme.
To-night: 5 30; 7; 8-45 & 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)
WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF INDIA

RECOMMENDATION FOR ROYAL COMMISSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 31.

Notices of some important resolutions have been given by a number of non-official members of the Legislative Assembly. Of course, these have still to go through the ballot box. Among these, Sir Deva Prasad Sarbadhikari's resolution recommend that the Secretary of State be moved to approach Parliment for the appointment of a royal commission for enquiring into the political and economic conditions of India and suggesting steps for the removal of prevailing unrest and speedy attainment of full responsible government in India. Mr. N.M. Samarth will urge the appointment of Council secretaries in accordance with the terms of section 43-a of the Government of India Act. It will be remembered that certain members, particularly Mr. Spence, pressed the necessity for such appointments several days ago during the discussion on Mr. Neogy's motion for attachment of Standing Committee to all Government departments. Mr. K.C. Neogy has also sent in notice of a motion which desires Government to allow the Assembly to discuss the report of the Railway Committee before the Government decided to take any action on it. Munshi Ishwar Sarans resolution urges that immediate steps should be taken to initiate a programme for the Indianisation of the Indian Army, so that within a reasonable distance the Indian Army may be officered by Indians and with a view to give effect to the recommendation, Government should establish a proper institution in India for the education and training of Indian officers. Mr. Spence and Abul Kassam will also move their separate resolutions, urging the appointments of Parliamentary undersecretaries in accordance with the terms of section 43-a of the government of India Act.

THE CENSURE VOTE.

WHOSE VICTORY.

Mr. K. Ahmed, M. L. A. writes:—

Sir,—The newspaper reports of the proceedings have not described the real facts with regard to the result of the Resolution of Mr. Iswar Saran against the repressive policy of the Government and the amendment put forward by most of the elected members of the Assembly have not been described. If has been simply stated that the Resolution was defeated by 53 against 33 votes and the Amendment by 52 against 36 votes.

Among those who voted for the Government in the resolution 23 members are salaried servants of the Crown. In addition there are some Government pensioners and retired Government officers who dare not go against Government. The European Members are generally with Government on questions of such a character. With regard to the Amendment lost by 52 against 36 votes the same applies.

Therefore it is clear that the victory lay with the people in the true sense of the term, and not with the Government. It now remains only for the Government to receive the decision in a proper spirit and abandon the repressive measures.

A Calcutta message of January 30 says:—The Tennis witnessed in ladies Singles' final this afternoon was undoubtedly the best and most exciting seen so far this season. Both competitors were well watched and it was after a strenuous game Mrs. Barron succeeded in beating Miss Eddis, the score being 6-4, 7-5, and 6-4. (A.P.)

A programme of sports for the Night School boys was arranged on Sunday, the 29th ultimo in the open ground of Improvement Trust Chawls, Memonwada, Bombay. The boys of Memonwada and Koliwada Night Schools conducted by the Social Service League took part in the sports. Mr. K. G. Talavdekar distributed prizes to 30 successful candidates.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

Liverpool, Jan. 30th.

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	6,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
" " Sales of East Indian	50
" Imports	—
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES :—	
Mid. American Spot. Quietes...	9 77
Egyptian F. G. F. Spot Sakels	16 30
New York 11 a.m. March	16 30
(As known in Liverpool at May	16 06
closing time.) July	15 78
New Orleans 10 a.m. March	15 18
July	14 96

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan 30th.

Months.	To-day's Price.
Jan.	9 58
Feb.	—
Mar.	9 58
April	—
May	9 55
June	—
July	9 52
Aug.	—
Sept.	—
Oct.	9 25
Nov.	—
Dec.	—

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 30th

Months.	To-day's price
January	9 19
February	9 07
March	9 12
April	9 09
May	9 12
June	9 09
July	9 10
August	9 05
September	9 00
October	8 94
November	9 88
December	9 84

Tone :—Weak.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 30th

Months.	To-day's price.
Jan.	14 85
February	14 90
March	15 00
April	15 20
May	15 35
June	15 45
July	15 55

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Jan. 27th

M. G. Bengal, Good	6 00	Nominal
" " Fully Good	6 50	
" " Fine	7 00	
" No. 1 Oomra, Good	7 45	
" " " Fully Good	7 95	
" " " Fine	8 45	
" Broach, Good	7 70	
" " Fully Good	8 20	
" " Fine	8 70	
" Scinde, Good	5 90	
" " Fully Good	6 40	
" " Fine	6 90	

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, Jan. 28th.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	7,698,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	608,000
East Indian " "	111,000
American " "	4,303,000
Other " "	398,000
Total Sales	25,000
East Indian Sales	800
Total Speculation	—
" Export	—
East Indian Export	—
" Stock	55,000
" Forwarded	600
" Actual Export	—
" Imports	1,000
" Speculation	100
American Afloat	85,000
East Indian Afloat	9,000
Total Afloat	181,000

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Jan. 31st.

Months	To-day's Prices.
Futures at New York — March	16 40
May	16 19
July	15 80
Oct.	15 41

Liverpool, Jan. 31st

Months.	To-day's Prices.
Cotton Exp. M.U.O.C.C. Liverpool. March	9 17
May	9 16
July	9 14
Oct.	8 94

London, Jan. 31st.

Consumption Transfer	1/3 25/32 Dull
Bar Gold	2 4/16/6 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot	36 1/4 Quiet

DISCOUNTS.

London, Jan. 31st.

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	2 9/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	2 9/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 "	4 3/4
" " " " 6 "	5 1/4
Silver continent sold. closed quiet	25 1/4
Rentes 5%	41

METAL REPORT.

TIN BLOCK	159

LINSEED.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Jan.-Feb. Sellers	£ 19 1/2

Tone slow.

RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net	
Feb.-Mar.-April Sellers	32
Months May-Aug. Sellers	32

New York, Jan. 31st.

Demand Bills	427 37

Keep your Eye

from any trouble, Cataract, Glaucoma, Iritis Corneal Ulcer, Redness, etc., by our LOTUS HONEY, SAFE remedy of nature, 1 dram Rs. 2-8, 3 drams Rs. 4. Postage Extra. Ask for free particulars to

NEW FORMULA CO.,
Kandi, Bengal

Dag B

EXCHANGE.

London, Jan. 31st.

On London in Paris	51 40
In Germany	862 00
In Italy	92 60

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	16 85
Christiania	26 92
Amsterdam	11 57
Switzerland	21 95

Liverpool, Jan. 31st.

Mid. American Spot	9 55
Saloniridis	16 60

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Jan. 27th.

WHEAT.

ROZARIO SANTA FE-62½ lbs. Jan.-Feb. Paid	48/9
BARLETTA RUSSO 63 6 lbs. Jan.-Feb. Value	47/6
AUSTRALIAN 62 lbs. Jan.-Feb. Sellers	50

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 15 1/4
Hongkong	£101
National	£ 37 1/2

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold	Nominal.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship	Nominal
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship	Nominal
Tone of Rapeseed :—	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship	13 3/4
Dec.-Jan. Firmer	£ 19 3/4
Tone of Linseed :—	
Cottonseed, Bombay sound delivered per ton Dec.-Jan. Sellers	£9
Toria Rapeseed :—Jan.-Feb. Sellers Firmly held	£ 15 3/4
Linseed, Argentine Jan.-Feb. Paid Firm	£ 17 3/4
Tone :—Better Trade.	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 67
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 64 7/8
Copper Braziers	£ 92
Yellow Metal	£ 5/3
Hard Spelter	£1 1/3
Corrugated Sheets	£ 16 1/8

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loan 4 % 1960/90	£ 80 1/8
Victory Bonds 4 %	£ 83 3/4
War Loan 5 % 1929/47	£ 93 7/16
Consols 2 1/2 %	£3 5/16
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 %	38
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan)	61 1/2
Govt. Securities 3 %	53
Indian 7 p/c, Loan	£ 106 1/4

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Feb.-Mar.	12
Plantation Fine Latex Crepe Feb.	9
Foreign of Coal Cardiff to Bombay	21/6 to 22
Tone :—Flat.	

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Cawnpore 16/16 C. & F. Calcutta New Crop June-July Sellers	17
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta New Crop June-July Sellers	18/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay New Crop June-July Sellers	19/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi New Crop June-July Sellers	19/9
Tone :—Firm-Old Crop is 1st obtainable.	

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Feb. 2.

To-day Reuter reported 45 points higher in New York futures and the Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M. G. Broach April-May at Rs. 427 and gradually went down to Rs. 423. It then advanced till Rs. 426 again going down to Rs. 421 at 4 p.m. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 422. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 420 and closed at Rs. 417.

Fine M. G. Oomra March opened at Rs. 362 and gradually went down to Rs. 352 the rate at 4 p.m. being Rs. 354. While Oomra May opened at Rs. 368 and after touching Rs. 371 eased down to Rs. 363 remaining Rs. 364 at 4 p.m. F. G. M. G. Bengal March remained Rs. 304 and May Rs. 316 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton remained quiet but steady yesterday with a moderate demand from Japan exporters for new ready Berar and Central Provinces qualities. About 5,000 bales are reported to have changed hands yesterday.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 p.m.

Bombay, Feb. 2nd.

Fully Good Broach	April/May,	417
" "	Bengal March	302
" "	May	309
Fine Oomra	March	351
" "	May	362

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 2nd.

F. G. M. G. Broach	April/May	422
F. G. M. G. Bengal	March	303
" "	May	311
Fine M. G. Oomra	March	355
" "	May	367

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 2nd.

Description	Super-Fine	F. Good	
M. G. Bengal and stud Punjab	320	310	290
M. G. Oomra's No. 4	375	360	345
M. G. Central P. No. 1	405	390	375
M. G. Central P. No. 2	360	375	360
M. G. Southerns	—	—	—

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 1st Feb, 1922.

Cotton	12,752 Bgs
Wheat	1,870 Qrs.
Linseed	320 "
Rapeseed	194 "
Gingellyseed	1,066 "
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnut	15,727 "
Castorseed	105 "
Rice	1,283 "
Myrabollams	1,900 "
Cottonseed	17,422 "
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	9 "
Jowar	7 "
Masur	Nil
Barley	Nil
Bajra	2,326 "
Coal	407 Tons

THEATRICAL CHAT

"The Queris" is certainly the brightest little concert party we have had the pleasure of seeing at the Excelsior Theatre for quite a long time, in fact it is difficult to remember the last occasion when a concert party came to Bombay which could boast of it's popularity after it's first two shows "The Queries" down on the Excelsior Management's engagements list booked up for a short "season" of one week, during which time they have given their patrons two complete changes of programme.

J. Leeds who presents the "The Queries" styles his company as the "All Laughter Show", and we must say we are of the opinion he is certainly justified in describing it as such, laughter there is, and provoked in abundance throughout the performance and we have a very strong notion that that imitable comedian Harry Leeds is more than responsible in creating over fifty per cent. of it, and at the same time responsible for inoculating the rest of the company with the necessary forula for producing the other fifty per cent.

Harry Seeds is undoubtedly the most amusing comedian we have had here for years His period of stay in Bombay on this occasion appear to be somewhat limited. We trust when next he comes again to Bombay to entertain us, his visit will be of a much longer duration.

The second change of programme presented by "The Queries" deserves a few words of comment, and in taking this opportunity of making a few remarks we will take the various items on the programme in the order they come. Number one, a very pleasing overture on the piano rendered excellently in Edgar Hulland's own imitable style. Followed by the opening chorus by the Company. Item number three. Srixie Le Mar, and Company in "Widows are Wonderful" widows at all times appear to be wonderful and as far as Bombay is concerned particularly the "grass" ones.

Item number three, Leeds, Le Mar and MacLaren in the "Anti Love Society. Item number four "Song Scena" Douglas MacLaren. Both good numbers. Following we have one of the mirth provoking items of the evening bearing the title of "Oooh" Leeds, Le Mar, Mac Laren and Keele. So endeavour to explain where the laughter comes in, in this number would be rather embarrassing so we forego the procedure of explaning it. Afterwards we have Songs and Dances by Tom a Keele His Dutch dance calls for particular comment. An excellent number indeed

Item number eight a laughable burlesque entitled "The Confession" a really clever number, admirably played by Wyn Ray, Harry Leeds and Douglas Mac Laren.

Item number nine provided an enjoyable fifteen minutes in which Edgar Hulland rendered two delightful pianoforte solos. It is a very long time since we have had the pleasure of listening to such excellent pianoforte technique.

Item number ten "Sweet Songs" by Wyn Ray, followed by "Tittle-Tattle" Harry Leeds and Trixie Le Mar. Here we had our imitable comedian Harry Leeds provoking roars of merriment. After which the interval occurred which enabled the audience to recover their breath and allow their sides to resume their normal position after the "splitting" process brought about by the "side-splitting" capers of Leeds.

The second half of the programme provided as much good entertainment, and amusement as the first. Edgar Hulland opened with another excellent pianoforte solo and Wyn Ray and Douglas Maclaren followed with item number two "Father and Mother" Item number three The Company in "Regarding Coats", a very good number.

Afterwards we had the pleasure of listening to a revival of that delightful "Chocolate Soldier" gem "My Hero" sung charmingly by Trixie Le Mar.

Item number five, Leeds, Le Mar, and Mac Laren in "Stay with Me" providing a ideal opportunity for the great talents of Harry Leeds who figured here as a waiter much too funny almost for words.

Item number six Keele and Ray in Comedy Duo.

"The Queries" wound up an excellent evening's entertainment with an amusing burlesque entitled "The Critic" Harry Leeds occupying a stage fox bor the occasion figured as the critique and kept up a running fire of "criticisms" which kept the audience in fits of laughter throughout the piece.

Every one must have left the theatre after the show feeling they'd partaken of "The Queries" unlimited supply of "laughter tonic" to the fullest extent, and feeling there was present an atmosphere of "thoroughly lucked-ness" which appeared to synchronize with the preceding events.

POLICE DEMAND FOR INCREMENT.

SIR H. BUTLER'S ASSURANCE

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Feb. 1.

His Excellency Sir Harcourt Butler received this morning a deputation of the representatives of the U. P. Police Association who in an address claimed increased wages for various cadres of force and suggested that increment should be by time scale. They mentioned their growing discontent and appealed for justice.

The Governor in assuring them of the high value in which he held their services and eulogising their work spoke of the desire of his Government and himself to remove all legitimate causes of grievances so soon as funds permitted and stated that on a calculation made, it showed if all the requests made by them were granted the expenditure on the police force would be increased by Rs. 2 crores per annum in other words cost of the police force would be more than double. His sympathy for them was limited by the financial situation. He would, however, have their requests examined one by one.

"Health Better than it has been for Years."

Our portrait is of Mrs. WOODROW, of 56, Robinson Road, Tooting, London, England, whose husband writes:

"My wife has suffered very badly for the past four or five years with Piles, being unable to sleep at night or get any relief during the day. She tried several advertised remedies, none of which did her any good. Some three weeks ago she thought she would try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' and before she had taken half a bottle she was better, and by the time she had finished the second bottle she was quite cured. She can now sleep well, eat well, and get about her work, and her general health is better than it has been for years." In a further letter some eight months later Mr. Woodrow writes: "I am pleased to say that since my wife's cure of Piles in September, 1916, there has been no sign of return of the trouble."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE, by reason of its remarkable blood purifying properties, can be relied upon to give speedy relief and lasting benefit in cases of Eczema, Bad Legs, Abscesses, Ulcers, Boils, Pimples, Eruptions, Piles, Glandular Swellings, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Gout. Pleasant to take and free from anything injurious. *Of all Dealers. Ask for and see you get*

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310, LAMINGTON ROAD (OFF JACOB CIRCLE)

On Sunday the 5th February at 3 p. m.

AUCTION LIST

OVERLAND Taxi with Touring body.
DELAUNEY BELLEVILLE, 6 cylinder, Landaulette Body.
RENAULT 2 cylinder Landaulette Body.
HUMBER 4 cylinder Touring Body.
CLEMENT BAYARD 4 cylinder 1914 Model Touring Body
BELSIZE, 4 cylinder 20/25 H. P. Ford Black.
CLEMENT BAYARD 2 cylinder Coach built Body.
WILLYS KNIGHT 4 cylinder Touring Body.
PILLON CAR 4 cylinder 10 H. P. Touring Body.
DARKOPP 14/16 H. P. 5/7 seater Torpedo Body
DODGE Lando Body.
READING STANDARD Motor Cycle.
SIDDLEY DAISY 4 cylinder open Body.
OVERLAND 4 cylinder 20 H. P. Touring Body.
OVERLAND 6 cylinder 5 seater.
MAXWELL 1214 4 cylinder Touring Body.
CHARRON 1216 4 cylinder 5 seater.
WILLYS KNIGHT 4 cylinder 5 seater.
OVERLAND 4 cylinder 20 H. P. 5 seater.

CAN BE SEEN AT THE

LARGEST SHOWROOMS & WORKSHOPS OF THE

Indian Automobile Company, Ltd.,

310, LAMINGTON ROAD (Off JACOB CIRCLE.)

"SAD IGNORANCE OF MOSLEM FEELING."

DELHI LEADERS ON LORD NORTHCLIFFE'S STATEMENT.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Jan. 31.

The Nationalist opinion in Delhi on Lord Northcliffe's farewell statement is voiced by Hakim Ajmal Khan and Dr. Ansari, who hold that it may represent Lord Northcliffe's views but certainly not of any section of Indian Moslems whether Moderate or Extremist. They characterise the interview as betraying sad ignorance of the real Moslem feeling.

UNIVERSITY TRAINING CORPS.

REMOVING A MISAPPREHENSION.

(Associated Press.)

The following communique is published:—

As some misapprehension appears to exist as to the nature and role of the University Training Corps of the Indian Territorial Force it has been decided that while persons enrolled in the units of the University Training Corps are locally liable to obligations imposed by the Indian Territorial Force Act, it is not the intention of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to utilise the University Units for Field service. These units are intended to be training institutions with a view to the production of educated officers and other ranks for subsequent employment in combatant branches of the Indian Territorial Force. They will not be regarded as a second line to the Indian Army for utilisation in times of war, as units, though it will be open to officers and other ranks to volunteer for active service ex India, should occasion arise.

JALLIANWALLA BAG FUND.

The Jallianwala Bagh Memorial Fund, writes:—

Since publication last list of donations for the Jallianwala Bagh Memorial Fund, Amritsar upto 30th November, 1921, the following further subscriptions for this Fund have been received upto 31st December, 1921:—

Allahabad Rs. 7, Jamshedpur, 5, and South African Indians 274.

The Balance Sheet of the Jallianwala Bagh Memorial Fund Account made up from 1st January, 20, to 31st December, 1921, shows that the sums collected from all parts of India, and other proceeds bring the credit side to the total of Rs. 8,24,435-13-2, and the debit side (the main item of which is Rs. 5,59,387-7-3 for the purchase of the Bagh) shows the total of Rs. 5,66,187-10-6 the remaining balance being with the Banks and includes the cash on hand of Rs. 4541-9.

A Vizagapatam correspondent wired on January 31st:—

Kaviraj Sudhindranath Sen, the renowned Ayurvedic physician of Calcutta, passed Vizianagram this noon enroute Madras there was a big gathering at railway station to accord him hearty reception.

NO HOME
Should be without
Dr C. C. Bristol's
DOUBLE EXTRACT OF
WITCH HAZEL
AND
WITCH HAZEL
OINTMENT

The double Extract is applied as a liniment for relieving Rheumatic Pains, Sprains, Contusions, Inflamations, Wounds, Cuts, etc. Whilst the ointment is a smoothing emollient for Swellings. Boils, Ulcers, etc., and is specially recommended for Hemorrhoids or Piles whether blind or bleeding.

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Messrs. B.K. PAUL & Co.
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of 1 & 3. Bonfields' Lane, Calcutta.
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Bombay.
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32, Mogul Street Rangoon
and of all Chemists in India.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

DHARWAR RIOT CASE.

"SHIVLINGAPPA, CAT'S PAW OF MR. MARSTON."

Anant Shrinivas Dabade and twenty-two others

VS.

The King-Emperor.

(Before Justices Pratt and Kanga.)

These were several appeals against the decision of Mr. E. H. Waterfield Sessions Judge of Dharwar. Differing from both the assessors, he found the accused guilty of the offences charged and sentenced them to imprisonment from one to three years.

The further hearing of the case was resumed yesterday before their Lordships when the Court was fully crowded.

The facts of the case have been fully reported in these columns when the case was argued before their Lordships day before yesterday.

Mr. A. G. Desai on behalf of some members of the Khilafat Committee observed that the Khilafat Committee was formed at Dharwar in March last. It carried on its activities peacefully with the result that the majority of people stopped dringing. The movement went on more and more effectively and the liquor contractors naturally began resenting this interference by the Committee. Inducements were offered, threats held out, persecution of individuals followed. It must be noticed that no one would come forward to lodge a complaint. A bhangi was however found to lodge a complaint and that bhangi was no other than a person in the employ of the District Superintendent of Police himself. But all this had no effect. The Khilafat meeting was being held that very day, i.e. On the 1st of July. This movement had to be stopped at any cost. It was not a question of any particular individual; It was a question of putting down the movement itself. That required "a strong man," who would take upon himself the responsibility, and the consequences that would ensue. A strong man was found in Shivilingappa. It would be interesting to know that the District Superintendent of Police, who knew that the whole town was all astir, and who was according to his own statement stoned, was having a round at the golf links in the evening of that day. At that time Shivlingappa had an interview with the District Superintendent of Police. He must have informed the District Superintendent of Police, of what was going on in the town. And yet they were told that the District Superintendent of Police did not go on a round in the town, but was on his way to the club. During the interval Shivlingappa was dealing in his own way with the crowd. Three volleys were fired. Many were wounded and two or three shot dead; and all that for a slight Abrasion on the left eye-brow of Shivlingappa. "A strong man" was certainly there, but he was certainly not the District Superintendent of Police, he was keeping back. It was Shivlingappa, who had been made a Cat's paw by Mr. Marston, the District Superintendent of Police. Having incurred such grave responsibility, it was but natural that the Police would give a very highly exaggerated picture of what really transpired at the liquor shop. The Police and particularly Shivlingappa were interested in drawing an exaggerated picture as there was every probability of their going into the dock, instead of the witness box. There was no unlawful assembly at all. No question therefore was of riot. If people collected, they collected merely as a matter of curiosity. They were stod of arson, but the totty would tell its own tale. They were told of housebreaking, but the doors and the stones, would equally tell their own tales. They were told that there was robbery, and the people collected wanted to loot the cash in the shop, but that charge was withdrawn. The circumstances and the articles produced did not prove the prosecution case. Did then the witnesses do so? But in appreciating the evidence of a witness, they must see when he was first examined. What story he gave when he was so examined; and if any witness was examined late, how his name came to be disclosed at a late stage. And lastly if he was realy a disinterested witness. If these tests were constantly kept in view and the evidence read between the lines, the court could not but come to the conclusion that the prosecution had totally failed.

MR BHADKAMKER'S ARGUMENT.

Mr. Bhadkamkar on behalf of his clients argued that his client was the chairman of the Managing Committee of the Municipality of Dharwar at the age of 27. His position must be taken into account in weighing the evidence. As for the alleged riot, the case was entirely "got up one, and concocted by the Police. The Police did not deliberately disperse the persons assembled and allowed the number to grow till it was pitch dark. Then they arranged for the burning of the taty and throwing of stones and fired on the crowd. The witnesses only mentioned his client as being amongst the crowd either throwing stones or shouting. The statements of witness were taken more with a view to justify firing than to elicite, what each accused was doing. Therefore their statements could not be accepted.

Mr. Nilkanth Atmaram on behalf of his clients submitted that his clients' statements should be taken into consideration and acted upon. They had no object in making false statements. They did not want to save their skin. By not offering any defence in the Lower court, they were prepared to meet the consequences of the trial. For offences so grave as attempts to murder etc., if that was so, they had no object in making false statements. He would, therefore, request the Court to rely upon them and act upon them. Mr. Waterfield had relied upon the statements of some of the accused and the eight of those statements had appreciated the evidence adduced against them and acquitted them. He would, therefore, request their Lordships to do the same in case of his clients. Then Mr Nilkanth began to deal with the evidence in detail.

MARSLAND PRICE AND CO.

The thirteenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held yesterday at Naysari Building, Hon. Mr. Lalabhai Samaldas, presiding.

The directors report, audited balance sheet and profit and loss account for the year ending 30th June, 1921, was adopted. A dividend of 7 per cent per annum on preference shares due last year less income tax, a dividend at 7 per cent per annum on preference shares, payable this year less income-tax and a dividend of 6 per cent. on ordinary shares were declared.

Messrs. R. V. Mehta and N. M. Muzmudar were confirmed as directors and Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, and Mr. Walchand Hirachand were re-elected as Directors. Messrs. K. S. Aiyer and Co. and Messrs. S. B. Billimories and Co. were elected auditors for the ensuing year.

AUCTION SALE OF RACE HORSES.

THE INDIAN BLOODSTOCK AGENCY propose holding an AUCTION SALE of the RACE HORSES and BLOODSTOCK on SATURDAY, MORNING, the 18th of February, 1922. Applications giving the descriptions of the lots offered for sale will be received at 4, Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay, up to THURSDAY, the 9th of February when the Sale List will close. 11946

ECHO OF BOMBAY RIOTS

MRS DOHETRY'S CLAIM

At the Esplanade Police Court, Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, resumed hearing into the claim of Mrs. Dohetry for Rs. 9 lakhs, the facts of which are already reported in these columns.

Mr. Campbell, Bar-at-Law, instructed by Mr. Payne, Solicitor, appeared for the claimant.

Mr. Pritchley's evidence was resumed when he produced a cheque book with counterfoils showing cheques for Rs. 20,000 dated 22-11-20 and for Rs. 14,275 dated 10-12-20. These payments were made to Mr. Dohetry when he was in the employ of Tata Co. To avoid legal intricacies the cheques were passed in the name of Mrs. Dohetry. Witness produced statement of account of profit and loss from May to November 1521. At the end of July there was a tremendous amount of flood which crippled the business for a couple of months. Otherwise the figure of profit would have been much higher.

To the Court witness said that the Sand business was started by a loan paid in advance by the Improvement Trust for Rs. 1 25,000. In consideration of this advance witness paid Rs. 1-4 to the Improvement Trust for every brass of sand excavated, as interest. The machinery and property have become the property of the Improvement Trust. The major portion of the customers were Government bodies, such as, Improvement Trust, Port Trust, G. I. P. Railway, and Bombay Municipality. As time advances, it was likely that profits for units would decrease but collectively it would increase.

His Worship—"As time advances, by the force of the public opinion, there was likelihood of your not getting the same profit in future as you do now, owing to keen competition. What I mean is that Indian firms might get contracts rather than you.

Witness—"No one has got the machinery which I have. As an engineer I am not afraid of competition.

Continuing witness said that he paid income-tax on Rs. 450 per month when he was in service.

Mr. Campbell then quoted English authorities in regard to assessing claims for injury or loss and said that at the rate of Rs. 60,000 per annum Mrs. Dohetry should get Rs. 12 lakhs. There were several contingencies, viz. —Mrs. Dohetry might die earlier, but to that there was medical evidence to show that she was in exceptionally good health and not likely to die soon. Then there was another contingency that Mrs. Dohetry might re-marry. But as all of them knew, there were more women in the world than men, so the chance of her remarriage was remote. Even after getting her claim if she were to remarry, nobody would prevent her. Perhaps somebody might marry her for the sake of her money, and she for the sake of love. though marriages for the sake of money have not proved happy. However, counsel submitted, that contingency was remote and dubious and nobody would like to travel in the realms of imagination. He, therefore appealed to his Worship to allow her Rs. 8 lakhs claimed for. Counsel then referred to the widow of the late Manager of the National Bank of India at Amritsar who was awarded Rs. 3 lakhs.

His Worship inquired if the claim was awarded by Government or a judicial court.

Mr. Payne promised to inquire and inform his Worship later on.

His Worship then intimated that he would inquire into all the cases and then send a report to the Government, who would ask the Municipal Commissioner to levy rates from certain persons in conformity with the order.

RIOTING ON FURGUSSON ROAD.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Special Magistrate, Inspector Karnik charged Shivram Baloo and 14 others with rioting, house-breaking and mischief on Fergusson Road on the 20th of November last, during the recent disturbances.

Prosecuting Inspector Finan conducted the prosecution; while Mr. D. K. Billimoria, pleader, defended accused Nos. 5 and 10. The rest of the accused were undefended.

Bhendoo Luxaman, a mill-operative, residing in Kolaba's Chawl on Fergusson Road, said he did not remember the 20th of November last. A crowd of about 200 persons came from the Maruti's Chawl and began creating a disturbance three days after the arrival of the Prince. It was about 5 p.m. They came in front of a country liquor shop which was in an adjoining building. The crowd broke open the liquor shop which was closed at the time by means of stones being thrown at the door. About forty men from the mob went inside the shop and smashed the jars and liquor bottles. Thereafter a motor lorry containing sepoys came from the Parel Station. On seeing the police, the mob ran away. He did not see anybody arrested. He identified the first four accused as being in the mob and who had entered the shop. He could not say who forced the door of the shop open. He knew the first four accused before.

Rama Yankoo, a mill-operative, residing in Kolaba's Chawl, said he remembered the day on which the rioting on Fergusson Road came to pass. It was about 5 or 5-30 p.m. He corroborated the former witness. He identified accused Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 15 as being in the mob. They were throwing stones at the shop. They also entered it.

Mahadeo Bala, another mill-hand, identified the first three accused. They were in the mob standing out of the shop. Accused No. 1 threw stones at the shop. He knew all those persons before the incident.

Bachu Karimullah, a repairer of Kitson lights, said he did not know any persons throwing stones at the liquor shop. He identified accused Nos. 4, 8, 14 and 15. They were all known to him before. They were telling the mob not to attack the liquor shop. That liquor shop belonged to a Hindoo. Prior to that they had been to the liquor shop in question belonging to a Parsee.

Mohidin Amid said the crowd in front of the liquor shop, belonging to a Parsi, was throwing stones at it. He identified accused Nos. 1, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13 and 15 as being in the mob throwing stones at the liquor shop.

Shaikh Mowla Shaikh Hussein said he saw a mob came up from the gallery of his house situated on Fergusson Road. They were throwing stones at the shop. He saw its door being broken. He did not see anyone go into the shop. He identified accused Nos. 1, 5, 7 and 9 as being in the mob and were throwing stones at it.

Shaikh Md. Nabibux said the crowd broke open the shop. He identified accused No. 10 who broke the door of the shop. He also identified accused No. 14. He was running out of the shop. He also identified accused Nos. 1, 3 and 12 as being in the mob. He did not notice them doing anything in particular.

Vazir Karim identified accused Nos. 1 and 15. They were throwing stones at the shop.

DEFENCE OF ACCUSED.

All the accused pleaded not guilty to the charge.

Cross-examined by Mr. Billimoria, Rama Yankoo, witness, said there were many persons in the liquor shop.

Cross-examined by accused No. 7, Mohidin Ahmed, witness, said that it was not true that he smeared his (accused's) face black.

Cross-examined by accused No. 8, the witness said he saw him standing on the road throwing stones.

Cross-examined by Mr. Billimoria, the witness said it was on Sunday—the day of disturbance—he had slight fever and wanted to go home. He was working in the Planet Mills. At the time of the riot he was in municipal service.

Mr. Billimoria: Had you ever been before to the Court?

Magistrate: I disallow this question. There is nothing specific in it. Even reporters of the "Times" and of other newspapers attend the Court.

Continuing, the witness said he identified the same persons that he identified in his examination-in-chief.

JUDGMENT.

After the evidence had been recorded, His Worship convicted accused Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15. He sentenced accused Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 15 to three month's rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 100 each in default to suffer three months' further rigorous imprisonment on each of the charges. Sentences are to run consecutively. Accused Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12 and 13 were sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 30 on each of the charges or in default to suffer one month's further rigorous imprisonment. Accused No. 14 who was a juvenile was sentenced to receive 12 stripes.

The case against accused Nos. 5 and 10 was adjourned till the 10th instant for defence witnesses.

RIOTING IN KAMATIPURA.

THREE ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

(1) Ragunath Ramji; (2) Sakharam Bhikoo; (3) Haridiand Ramji and (4) Baboo Sawram were charged by Dy. Inspector Bird with being members of an unlawful assembly and in prosecution of the common object of such an assembly, committed the offence of rioting, house-breaking and theft of the property valued at Rs. 1,116 and mischief and did aid and abett each other. This case was disposed of by Mr. Frank Oliveira, the special magistrate, at the Mazagaon Police Court on (Thursday).

Prosecuting Inspector Finan conducted the prosecution, while Mr. Pathare, pleader appeared for accused No. 2.

Mr. Horsmasji, the keeper of a country liquor shop, 2nd Kamatipura Lane said His liquor shop was closed on the morning of the 16th of November last on account of the disturbances. On the 20th of November he received certain information. On the 24th he went to his liquor shop with the Police and found everything smashed in it. The damage to his shop came to about Rs. 1,200. More than half of the liquor was stolen by the mob. There was no liquor spilt on the floor of the shop.

Hari Narayan said his house was near the liquor shop in question. He remembered the evening when the shop was broken open. It was on the 20th of November last at about 8-30 p.m. (B. T.). On the day in question Ramlila was being performed in front of his house. Some persons came there and asked the persons to put out the light at once. He immediately came down to the first floor of the house and from there saw in the hands of accused No. 1 a pot containing about 2 gallons of liquor. Then he saw accused No. 3 with some bottles in his hand. He also saw accused No. 4 but he did not see anything in his hands. He saw these people coming from the liquor shop. They resided in the same building.

Cross-examined by accused No. 1 witness said that it was not true that he had any enmity against him nor did he threaten him in any way. It was not true that he dealt in medicines for venereal diseases. It was not true that the Police arrested him after the riot. It was not true that he (witness) supplied him (accused) with a tope (vessel) to be carried into the shop.

At this stage accused No. 4 abused in a filthy manner the former witness as he left the box. He was warned by His Worship to behave well in the court.

Sitabai, residing in 1st Kamatipura Lane said the liquor shop was in the corner of the lane. She knew all the four accused. She saw accused No. 1 with a vessel which he brought from the shop. Accused No. 3 brought some bottles from the shop. She heard accused No. 1 call out accused No. 2. She saw accused No. 1 taking liquor in his room. Accused No. 2 lived in the house opposite. He, then, closed the door of the room. She could not say whether accused No. 2 went inside the room or not.

Banubai said she was mistress of accused No. 4. She lived with accused No. 1. She did not go to see the shop after it was broken open. There was a disturbance in the locality at about 8-30 p.m. on the day in question. She saw accused No. 1 come into the room with the tope (vessels). Accused No. 2 accompanied with one Bandoo entered the room. The accused No. 1 brought the liquor in the room and drank with accused No. 2. Accused No. 1, then, asked No. 2 to take away one of the vessels which the latter did. Upon this, the wife of accused No. 1 asked him to take away the vessel from the room.

Ganubai, the wife of accused No. 1, said she heard some shouts in the lane on the day in question. She saw her husband bringing two vessels one of them contained liquor into her room. Accused No. 1 was followed by accused No. 2 with one Bandu. Three of them drank liquor. One vessel was carried away by Sakharan (accused No. 2) and another by No. 1. She did not know to whom the vessels belonged.

Sakharam Koolaji, P. C. 1952, said he made enquiries into the case a fortnight after the incident. He arrested all the accused in receipt of certain information. Accused No. 1 pledged the vessel with a Marwari.

Magistrate:—What case have you made out Mr. Finan against accused Nos. 2, 3 and 4?

Mr. Finan:—Of course, Sir, there is no evidence against them. They only drank the liquor. There is no case against them. The case is against accused No. 1 with regard to theft.

After the prosecution evidence had been over. His Worship discharged Accused Nos. 2, 3 and 4 as there was no evidence against them.

DEFENCE OF ACCUSED.

Defence of Accused No. 1 was not true that he committed theft of liquor. One Bandoo gave him the liquor. He did not know from whom Bandoo brought the liquor. He admitted having pledged it with a Marwadi. He pleaded guilty to the 2nd charge, viz., disposing of stolen property. He did not plead guilty to the charge of theft. He had no witness to call.

His Worship convicted accused No. 1 and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment on each of the charges. The sentences are to run concurrently.

BHENDY BAZAR TRAGEDY.

JURY'S VERDICT.

The adjourned enquiry regarding the circumstances touching the death of Fidaali Gulamhosein, a Borah, aged eighteen years, whose body was found in his room on the third story of a house at Bhendy Bazaar as already reported.

Hooseinbhai Ismailji, the suspect was present in the Court.

Sub-Inspector Bhaskar Samant of the Dongri Police Station said that when he opened the room in the presence of the Inspector and a 'punch' he found the body in a highly decomposed condition. It was wrapped in cloth and was in the "nahani" of the room. It was decomposed beyond identification. Huseinbhai—the suspect was put under arrest on information received and subsequently Gullamhoosein.

After evidence had been recorded, the jury returned a verdict that the death of Fidaali was due to fracture of the skull resulting from a blow inflicted with a stick or other instrument, the circumstantial evidence produced pointing to the suspected man, Hooseinbhai Ismailji, as the man concerned with the murder.

Gafurkhan Madarkhan, a bricklayer residing at Jacob Circle returned home work last evening when he found the door of his room fastened from inside. He had the door forced open when to his horror he found his friend Ramsahi Nagesar, who lived with him and whom he had left in the room when he went out, being ill, hanging with a rope of his neck. He was dead.

At the Coroner's Court, Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner, held an inquest touching the death of Ramsahi, when the jury returned a verdict of suicide by hanging was recorded.

BOMBAY UNITED MILL.

STRIKE CONTINUES.

The strikers of the Bombay United Mill on Churney Road did not resume duty yesterday. The workmen approached the gates of the mill yesterday, (Thursday) morning and tore off the notice put up at the gates, the previous day by the management. The strikers were peaceful throughout the day.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1922.)

The Hon. Mr. B. C. Coyajia, LL.B., assumed charge of his office as Acting Puisne Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 7th January 1922, in the forenoon.

The Governor in Council is pleased to extend for a further period of two months on a salary of Rs. 800 per mensem the temporary appointment in the Political Department of the Secretariat sanction Notification No. 1558, dated the 19th February 1921 and to appoint Captain C. P. Hancock, M.C., to continue to hold it.

Mr. R. S. Hiremath, Sub-Divisional Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Bijapur, is invested, with the following additional power, being one of the powers specified in the Fourth Schedule to the said Code:—

Power to require security for good behaviour in case of sedition, section 108.)

Mr. H. B. Nadd to act as District Superintendent of Police, Sukkur, vice Mr. J. W. Rowland proceeded on leave, or pending further orders.

Mr. L. B. Shinde, Magistrate of the Third Class in the district of Poona, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

Mr. W. B. Manley, on return from leave, to be on special duty in the office of the Inspector-General of Police, Bombay Presidency, for the retrenchment of Police expenditure, and thereafter to be District Superintendent of Police, West Khandesh, from the date on which Mr. A. H. M. Ostrehan proceeds on leave.

The Governor in Council is pleased to create a temporary appointment of Deputy Superintendent of Police on Rs. 340 per mensem for a period of six weeks and to appoint Sardar Abdul Baki Anwar Khan Mahomedzai to hold it and to do duty as Deputy Superintendent of Police in Sind.

Mr. H. B. Shivdasani, I.C.S., Sub-Divisional Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Surat, is invested with the following additional power, being one of the powers specified, in the Fourth Schedule to the said Code:—

Power to try summarily, section 260.

Mr. B. R. Dikshit, Sub-Divisional Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Nasik, is invested with the following additional power, being one of the powers specified in the Fourth Schedule to the said Code:—

Power to require security for good behaviour in case of sedition (section 108).

Mr. M. D. Bhat, a Member of His Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay establishment, has been appointed Assistant Collector, Ahmedabad.

Mr. K. S. Aiyar, L.T., F.S.A.A., Secretary, Accountancy Diploma Board, Bombay, has been granted leave of absence for one month with effect from the 13th January 1922.

Mr. M. L. Tannan, Barrister-at-Law, Principal, Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, to hold charge of the office of Secretary, Accountancy Diploma Board, Bombay, in addition to his own duties during the absence on leave of Mr. K. S. Aiyar.

Mr. J. M. D. Wrench, Locomotive Superintendent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, to be a member of the Board of Management of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, vice Mr. John Wallace, deceased.

Mr. B. U. T. Storrs, Sub-Engineer, Public Works Department, was granted privil ge leave from the 27th December 1920 to the 22nd January 1921, while he was on deputation at the Kamaran Lazaretto.

Mr. F. D. Bans, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., (Lond), L.R.C.P. (Endg.), D P H (Oxon), D.T.M. and H. (Cantab.), to be Junior Honorary Surgeon at the J. J. Hospital.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. M. Carter, C.B., F.R.C.S., D.T.M. (Liverpool), I.M.S., was granted furlough on average salary from the 7th to the 12th November 1921, both days inclusive.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Feb. 2.

Bars gold ready Rs. 23-1-0
Bars gold forward 27-15-0
Bars gold 2nd settlement 27-13-0
Bars silver ready 92-2-0
Bars silver 1st settlement 91-13-0
Bars silver 2nd settlement 90-2-0

EXCHANGE.

B C rate Bank's selling T.T 1/3 9/16
B C rate Bank's selling D D 1/3 19/32
On London Bank's selling T T 1/3 21/32
On London Bank's selling D D 1/3 11/16
On London Bank's buying 3 M/st D P 1/3 1/4
On London Bank's buying T T 1/3 23/32
On London Bank's buying D D 1/3 3/4
Tone of exchange—steady market.
On Paris Bank's selling D D Frcs 332
On Paris Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 352
On Paris Bank's buying D D Frcs 342
On Japan Bank's selling T T Rs. 170
On Japan Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs 164
On Hongkong Bank's selling D D Rs. 201
On Shanghai Bank's selling D D 265
On Singapore Bank's selling D D Rs. 176
On New York Bank's selling D D Rs. 364
London gold ready sh 96-3
London silver ready d 35-2
London silver forward d 34-12
Tone of exchange.
Cross rates on London to the Pound Sterlings.
American exchange S 4.23
French exchange Frcs 51.37
Swiss exchange Frcs 21.90
Belgium exchange Frcs 53.90
Italian exchange Frcs 93.00
German exchange Mrks. 864

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 57.
5 per cent War Loan 98
4 per cent Terminable Loan 96
4 per cent Conversion Loan 75
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922 99/8
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 99/12
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 99/12
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1931 99/12
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 102/8
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 68
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 96
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 68
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 96
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 68

SHARES.

The market remained steady owing to Speculative Purchases.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1290xd; India 126; Central 36; Tata Bank 18 and Eastern 64.

COTTON MILLS.

Ach Advance 2700; Alliance 320; Apollo 82/8; Py Cotton 1190; By Dyeing 1647/8; Bradbury 1050; Century 922/8; Cent India 4510; Colaba Land 2625; Crescent 532/8; Ceoria 275 Currimbhoy 1002/8; David 1315; Edw Sassoon 610; Fazulbhoy 1470; Finlay 1845; Gokak 225; Ind Bleaching 225; Ind Malwa 620; Jamshed 320; Kastoorchand 1150; Kohinoor 3180; Madhavrao 285; Meyer Sassoon 395; New Great 867/8; New City 725; Pabani 900; Pearls 1155; Phoenix 1027/8; Premier 205; Planet 295; Shapurji 385; Simplex 820; Standard 2400n; Swan 1420; Swadeshi 4700; Tata Mill 1300n.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 635; B Burma 515; B Burma N 1 145 pr; Bt Burma Pet 10/2; B Tramway 112/8; B Flour 1625; B Steam 247/8; Bundi Cement 40; Ind Cement 300; Katni Ord 245xd; Katni Defd 1225xd; New India 17; Port Canning 610; Shivrajpur 29; Tata Iron Ord 72/8; Tata Iron Defd 230; Tata Iron N Ord 62/8; Tata Iron N Defd 190; Tata Hydro 775xd; Tata Oil 60 and Scindia Steam 7/4.

LAWN TENNIS IN BOMBAY

MARRYAT CUP COMPETITION

The latest results in the Marryat Cup competition now being played on the Courts of the Bombay Gymkhana, are as follows:—

Second Round:—F. M. Garnett walk over W. H. McKerrow; G. Knott beat J. B. Bellington 6—3, 6—1; R. D. England beat E. Annett, 7—9, 4—6, 7—5.

Third Round:—S. M. L. Bean beat S. Calvocoressi 6—3, 6—4.

The match between England and Annett proved a very fine one and was the most keenly contested of the matches played so far. England did very well to beat a player of the class of Annett.

Bean has been doing well and has won all the three matches he played. This victory over a strong player like Calvocoressi was a creditable feat. Bean is now in the semi-finals, and if he goes on in the present manner he should annex the Cup.

The other matches is the third round are: M. Fox versus R. D. England, F. M. Garnett versus G. Knoth, C. Williamson Jones versus H. Dennings.

GOLF IN BOMBAY.

MONTHLY MEDAL COMPETITION.

The Monthly Medal Competition of the Royal Bombay Golf Club resulted in W. T. Griffiths winning with a well score of 72. Thow and Jessop returned scores of 75 all 79 respectively which were the best but they lost on the handicap. Thow, in particular, played excellent Golf, and finished the course in only one over Bogey.

The results are as follows:—

W. T. Griffiths	88	—	16 minus 72
G. O. Thow	75	plus	2 minus 77
P. W. Wilson	90	—	12 minus 78
A. E. Hudson	71	—	12 minus 78
J. W. Jessop	79	plus	2 minus 81
R. H. Wild	99	—	12 minus 87

HOCKEY AT POONA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Feb. 2.

The Poona Y. M. C. A. met the Staff and Departmental team in continuation of the first round of the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament this evening. The game ended as follows:—The Staff and Departmental three goals to the Y. M. C. A. two.

INDIANS ABROAD.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The present time is critical not only in the history of India but also that of Indians abroad. Efforts are being made by the Union Government to get rid of the Indian population there, our countrymen in Kenya have to face a great agitation by the European colonists, while the condition of our brethren in Fiji is growing worse everyday. The troubles and difficulties of these people are too numerous to be related here.

At this time when India is passing through a crisis, it cannot be expected that the Indian public will be able to devote a great deal of attention to the problems of Indians abroad, still it is our duty to do something for these unfortunate countrymen of ours. We cannot neglect them altogether.

With this view in our mind we have decided to do progapanda work for the colonial Indians in an organised way. We shall be thankful if our countrymen in the colonies will send to us regularly accounts of their difficulties, which will be circulated here through the English and Vernacular papers. Any suggestions for the proper organisation of this work will oblige us.—Yours, etc.

TOTA RAM SANADHYA,
BENARSI DAS CHATURVEDI.
Satyagrahashram
Babarmati.

LORD ALLENBY.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—So Lord Allenby has been recalled to England to explain the present situation in Egypt and advise the Cabinet in the matter. Simultaneously with this recall all the N. C. O. signatories have been released and all the Nationalist papers allowed to re-appear, while the British policy towards Egypt defined.

Lord Allenby was never popular in Egypt. He wanted to rule with an iron hand. Being a firm believer in Imperialism, he did his level best, according to his own lights of course, to advance the interests of the Empire as a consequence of which the interests of Egypt. Suffered miserably. Still a reaction set in and the rising wave of Nationalism spread over the whole of Egypt still even repression had to bow its ugly head before the whole nation's sufferings.

The lesson should be brought home to Lord Reading. The surging waves of patriotism cannot be stayed by the dykes of ever-increasing repression. They must have their full scope or they are sure to clear away every obstruction in their way. If the British Cabinet has any imagination or wisdom to realise this we shall see in the course of a week or two some weighty pronouncements made by the Prince of Wales at Delhi. But we should not be over sanguine about this for the British have a greater stake in India than in Egypt.—Yours, etc.

SAUBHAGCHAND DOSHI.
Prag Mahal Bombay, Feb. 2.

BOMBAY NATIONAL VOLUNTEER CORPS.

RECRUITING CENTRES.

Another Recruiting Centre for the Bombay National Volunteer Corps has been opened at the Akhila Karnataka Sangha, Laburnum Road, Gamdevi, Grant Road, opposite Mantri's Blocks, where Mr. R. K. Golikere, the Hon. Secretary of the Sangha, will register names of candidates and arrange for their formal enlistment from 7-45 a.m. to 9-15 a.m. daily.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

The mail steamer "Macedonia" with mails of January 19 due at 7 a.m.

SATURDAY, February 4.

First day of the Bombay City Cooperative Conference, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 11-30 a.m.

The Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, Annual General Meeting, 11, Bank Street, 3 p.m.

The Shilotri Bank, Ordinary General Meeting, Tamarind Lane, Fort, 4 p.m.

SUNDAY, February 5.

Second day of the Bombay City Cooperative Conference, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 11-30 a.m.

Variety Entertainment in aid of the Bombay Catholic Welfare Organisation at the Gloria Church School Hall at 8-30 p.m.

SWARAJ SABHA.

The office of the Swaraj Sabha has been removed to No. 2 Dean lane, Fort, Bombay from 375 Hornby Road, Fort.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed mails for Singapore and Japan per extra s. s. "Kasado Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. to-day.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The office of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has been removed to No. 2 Dean Lane, (side lane of Hummum Street) Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY NATIONAL VOLUNTEER CORPS.

All the active volunteers excluding students from A. B. C. and D. Wards, are to be present at the Esplanade Maidan, opposite Gaiety Theatre, on Sunday next, at 8-15 a.m. (S. T.) sharp.

INSTITUTO LUSO-INDIANO.

There will be a lecture on "Some of Life's Puzzles" by Prof. Patronio d'Andrade, tomorrow (Saturday), in the hall of the Instituto at 6-30 p.m. Prof. P. A. Wadia will preside. The lecture is open to the public.

YOUNG BHANDARI VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Mr. D. K. Moorker will deliver a lecture on "Our Duty" on Sunday, the 5th instant, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), in the hall of Seth Damodher Ganesh Parker at Dongri, when all the members of the above Corps are requested to attend.

HINDOO MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of H. M. Society, Mr. Jagadeeshachandra Chatterji, B.A. (Cantab.), will deliver a public lecture on "American Opinion about India, Political and Religious", to-day at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Hira Bagh Hall, C. P. Tank Road.

PANDIT BHAGVANLAL LECTURES.

Professor N. K. Bhagvat will deliver Lecture IV of his series of Pandit Bhagvanlal Indraji Lectures on "The Monastic Institutions of the Hinayana Buddhists, known as the Sangha" in the University Library Building (ground floor) to-day (Friday) at 5-45 p.m. The lecture is open to the public.

SWAMI SATYADEO'S PUBLIC LECTURE AT MANDVI.

A public meeting will be held, under the auspices of the Mandvi District Congress Committee, to-day (Friday) the 3rd instant, at 8-30 p.m. (B. T.), in Shri Cutchi Dasa Oswal Jain Mahajanwadi, Khadak, Mandvi. Swami Shri Satyadeoji will deliver a public lecture on "Our Duty." All are cordially invited to attend.

THE ISRAELITE BROTHERHOOD.

The inaugural address of the 1st Session of the above institution will be delivered by Professor K. H. Kelkar of the Elphinstone College at 9-30 a.m. (S. T.) on the 5th instant in the hall of the institution, Jail Road, North Cross Lane, Umerkhadi. All Bene-Israels are expected to attend.

ANGORA FUND COLLECTIONS.

A public meeting for the Angora Fund was held at Sewree, Koliwada, on the 3rd December last. The collections promised in that meeting was Rs. 2,900. Up to the 1st instant Rs. 2,152-3 have been collected and given to the Khilafat Committee for the Angora Fund. The balance will be given on collection.

Among the other donations to the Angora Fund are Rs. 1,038-5 in all by Sheik Sabit Ali Sheik Sahadat Ali and Rs. 100 from Munshi Yakub Panwala and Rs. 55 from Bidiwala Kasam Adam.

PASSENGERS AND TRAFFIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

The following letter has been received from the Assistant Secretary, Railway Board, Delhi, on our forwarding to him the papers of the proceedings against two ticket collectors at the Victoria Terminus in the recent assault case:—

"Sir,—With reference to your letter No. G375, dated the 4th January, 1922, I am directed to say that the Railway Board have read the papers in this case and they consider that the action against the staff concerned should act as a deterrent to prevent similar occurrences in future."

YOUNG MEN'S PARSI ASSOCIATION.

The terminal of the Young Men's Parsi Association was held on Sunday evening at the Kama Baug on the 29th ultimo, Mr. Hormusji C. Adenwala, one of the hon. members of the Association, presiding.

After the Jashan ceremony the Chairman, Mr. Minocher N. Kotwal, referred to the activities of the Association, and made an appeal for funds thanking the President for his generous donation to the funds.

The President laid emphasis on one of the objects of the Association, viz., the promulgation of the Zoroastrian ideal of pure and simple life and appealed to the Parsi youths to practise simplicity in life. We also suggested manual labour as the fountain-head of independent living, and turning to the present situation he advised the Parsi youths always to keep friendly relations with the other communities.

M. Paul Richards then addressing the gathering expressed his surprise at the survival of a handful of Parsis amidst the vast numbers of Hindus and Mahomedans. He was of opinion that perhaps it was due to the purity and greatness of Zoroastrianism. He further asked the youths whether they had not felt a new spirit pervading their being in the great transformation that was taking place all over the world. In this connection he referred to the Hindu and Mahomedan communities as being two huge mountains between which the Parsis lived and which mountains were uptil late at a standstill. But these mountains had now begun to move and therefore he appealed to the Parsi youths to act as a link between them in this movement of theirs, and to build up a greater empire in India surpassing their past great Empire in Persia.

The gathering dispersed late after enjoying music and refreshments.

A military communique reports that the situation on the North-West Frontier has generally been considerably quieter during the past week, with the exception of a small raid.—(A.P.).

NEW BOOKS.

LANGUAGE OF THE HEART.

"The fire of suffering has brought forth some fine thoughts clothed in beautiful language. I must confess that I have seen nothing like it before in all the pondrous speeches and addresses which has tickled our ears or delighted our intellect.

"Whether one looks at Lalaji's manifesto, Pandit Motilalji's message, or Moulana Abdul Kalam Azad's, one cannot fail to be struck with their beauty. But no one has been more touching, more fervent, more prolific than the President-elect (C. R. Das). He has poured forth short crisp messages that have come straight from the heart"—*So writes Mahatma Gandhi in "Young India" under date 22nd December.*

By a happy coincidence Messrs. Ganesh & Co., have just brought out a collection of all the Messages delivered by several ardent non-co-operators, from the time of the historic arrest of Moulana Mohamed Ali upto the present date under the title of

THE PILGRIMS' MARCH.

The book includes the messages of Mahatma Gandhi to his countrymen and his answer to the Viceroy's challenge, dated the 24th December and opens with a foreword by Mr. D. G. Upson of the "Bombay Chronicle." The book contains the messages of the following patriots among others:—

(1) Mahatma Gandhi.
(2) Moulana Mohamed Ali.
(3) Dr. Kitchlew.
(4) Moulana Shaukat Ali.
(5) Mother of Ali Brothers.
(6) Lala Lajpat Rai.
(7) Jitendralal Banerjee.
(8) C. R. Das.
(9) Mrs. Das (Basanti Devi).
(10) Aga Mohomed Safdar.
(11) Pandit Motilal Nehru.
(12) Jawharlal Nehru.
(13) Mrs. Motilal Nehru.
(14) Dr. Sir P. C. Ray.
(15) Shyam Sundar Chakraburty.
(16) Mrs. Sarojini Devi.
(17) Hiralal Gandhi.
(18) B. N. Sasmal.
(19) Moulana Abul Kalam Azad.
(20) Moulana Abdul Bari.
(21) Seth Chotani.
(22) Mr. Patel.
(23) Prof. T. L. Vaswani.
(24) Mr. Asafali.
(25) Mr. Yakub Hasan.
(26) Lala Shankar Lal
(27) Mr. M. A. Jinnah.
(28) S. Srinivasa Ayangar.
(29) C. Rajagopalachariar.
(30) Duggirala Gopalakrishnayya.
(31) Babu Bagavan Das.

The volume covering over 150 pages is neatly printed on good antique paper and published by Messrs. Ganesh & Co., Thambu Chetty Street, Madras.

Price Rupee One only.

THE CHALLENGE OF THE WEEK.

THE SON OF ASIA*

"Christians worship one Son of Asia.....at a great cost to the others.

"Europe finds it natural to take one Man of Asia as Master, and all his brothers as slaves.

"Christians think that since one Asiatic alone is the Son of God, the rest can fairly be treated as sons of the Devil.

"The Christianity of Christ died when Asia ceased to teach it."

*From The Scourge of Christ.
By PAUL RICHARDS,
Price Rs. 3
Published by

GANESH & CO.
MADRAS.

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(Incorporated in Great Britain.)
12-14, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.
Manager for India—G. M. BOSE.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

V. MADHAVAN NAIR (Bombay), S. R. S. RAGHAVAN (Bangalore).—Sir Sankaran Nair has been taken much too seriously.

M. A. MAJID (Rawalpindi).—We cannot publish your letter.

N. S. S. AIENGAR (Bombay).—The ground has already been sufficiently covered.

K. Y. Z. (Bombay).—The duty of non-co-operators is to plead with wrongdoers personally and not to appeal to the police.

S. MANEKJEE (Bombay).—Revenue from Excise is tainted money and in spite of the schools etc., it supports it should be abolished.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, February 3, 1922.

WOMEN IN POLITICS.

Lord Northcliffe in his statement to the Associated Press of India professed to be alarmed at the political awakening of Muslim women of which a prominent Muslim Judge assured his lordship. In the Bengal Legislative Council Sir Henry Wheeler described the emergence of women in political agitation as an alarming and objectionable feature of the situation. From all parts of the country come telegraphed reports of women's activities on behalf of Nationalism. From Darjeeling comes the report of the "conviction" of Savitri Devi and her "sentence" to three months. But in the Imperial Legislative Assembly Moderates and Co-operators have been gravely debating the question of woman's ability to use aright the vote. And in the Bengal Legislative Council last year this ability was denied publicly by Moderates—Muslims chiefly, but surely those who have failed to understand the teachings of their Prophet as they have been indifferent to the cause of the Khalifa of their faith or at best only lukewarm in his defence. The moral of all the above would seem to be that as in all else it is the Nationalists who have reached the truth ahead of the Conservatives. For it is in Nationalist work that India's women are at all prominent in the politics of to-day. And of a truth there is so much that they must do—so much that they alone can do.

In a recent article on the subject we referred briefly to the inspiration which women's association and sympathy with a cause must mean to the men who do the strenuous work. Once upon a time, (and this is a true story) there was a young man who was a Moderate. But as he was an honest and logical young man, he did not long remain a Moderate even though preferment might have been his had he so remained since he was of good family and had influential friends among Ministers and Executive Members. Instead, he took to Khadi and Nationalist endeavour. This young man had two friends with whom he corresponded—an emancipated, educated Muslim girl and a girl he had met when at an English University. He told both his friends of his conversion to Nationalism and in reply received a lecture from his Muslim friend rebuking him for his folly in ruining all prospects of official preferment and a letter of encouragement from the English girl wishing him all luck in his work as a non-co-operator. When he told a certain journalist the story, the journalist blushed for the women of India but hastened to assure the young man that his Muslim friend, even though she knew it not, was neither a good Indian nor a good Muslim. Also, that she was a startling exception to the rule which ordains that in a subject country it is the women who are the real Extremists and whose encouragement invests the cause of patriotism with a sacredness nothing else could. We believe that the journalist of our story was most utterly right and the telegrams of every day can only tend to confirm every Indian's pride in the women of India.

Though their attitude towards the political awakening of India's women was mischievously phrased, both Lord Northcliffe and Sir Henry Wheeler were right in regarding it with some alarm. It is a sign that repression must fail. For all the delightful illogicality with which a J. M. Barrie, a Temple Thurston or a Rabindranath Tagore invests them (and good women are the same East or West) a woman's intuition and instincts are unfailing. She is closer to Nature than man and in this respect closer to the Truth. She has no use for diplomacy—her attempts at it being delightfully obvious and futile—but at the same time she is not to be convinced by the most plausible statement that a Foreign Office ever gave vent to. Any husband who has attempted to argue his wife into a belief in something that was not true will bear out our statement. Woman's intuition and instincts rise superior to the most plausible evidence and are seldom at fault. Her knack of going bluntly to the truth of things, with a sublime disregard for all the red-herrings which might turn a man from the path, is remarkably disconcerting to those of her opponents who would be "diplomatic" as the term is understood in the Chancelleries of Europe. *And when a woman wants a things she invariably gets it*, in spite of all that mere man may say or do. Wherefore, it is supremely encouraging to us in India to find that the women of India have now in their millions decided to share our desire for *Swaraj*.

KATHIAWAR.

It has been of late the policy of the Government of India to confer special prerogatives on the Indian Princes as a reward for their war services. Constitutional fiction surrounds them with the halo of sovereignty, though as a matter of fact their influence for good is strictly limited. All the same their "subjects" know it to their cost that whenever they resort to repression or oppression, and the occasions are not few, their sway, like that of Montagu Ministers, there is none to dispute. Every concession to their personal vanity has so far taken the form of more loss of liberty to their "subjects". Viceroys and Governors may be criticised but the antics of our Romanoffs must go uncensured. The scandal of misgovernment and high-handedness in most States is assuming alarming proportions and it will not be cynical to say that the paramount power is deliberately encouraging autocracy in Indian India to serve as a foil to British India basking under the sunshine of a Reformed Government. The advent of Swaraj will set matters right, but we are not a little amused to learn from the 'Kathiawar Opinion' that propaganda is being carried on in the Press to preserve inviolate the dignity of Kathiawar Princes and to secure for their "subjects" a sort of benevolent despotism. When as a by-product of the Montford Report a wave of Liberalism swept over the country and a mushroom growth of Liberal organisations sprang up we were constrained to ask whether India had no Conservatives. The champions of royalty in Kathiawar may well appropriate the name of that English political party and trace their descent to Disraeli or further back still, to that prince among patriots, according to Dr. Primrose, Lord Falkland. The States in Kathiawar, barring five exceptions, are too small, as our contemporary says, to serve as separate administrative units and the whole province has to be treated as a federation of States. We would like to see many of the chiefs in Kathiawar as well as elsewhere to be pensioned off but that obviously concerns the people of the States alone. In any case the liberties of the people of Kathiawar are more sacred than the prerogatives of its princes. The tour of his Excellency the Governor has brought into relief some of the gravest evils arising out of the existing circumstances in the Indian States. The post-prandial oration in which the Jam Saheb indulged the other day has been read with no little delectation by those who know the truth about the "benevolent" despotism that holds sway at Nawanagar. The arbitrary manner in which Messrs. Mansukhlal and Kothari were arrested, released and then externed from Agency areas and the prohibition of public meetings and processions show, on the other hand, how British "protection" of Indian States means the curtailment of the elementary liberties of the "subjects" of the State.

PROPAGANDA.

The report we published of the arrests of Egyptians in connection with a plot to murder "Sarwat Pasha" reads suspiciously like anti-Nationalist propaganda. For the statement as to Sarwat Pasha's very sweeping and Nationalist demands coupled with a report that Egyptians had conspired to kill him for being such a traitor as to contemplate forming a Ministry is calculated to have only one effect. The reader is tacitly invited to regard the Egyptian Nationalists as utterly irreconcileable if they proposed to kill a man who was prepared to take office on the terms set out by Sarwat Pasha—terms which give Egypt complete independence since the abolishment of the Protectorate signifies little else. We would therefore advise our readers to "wait and see" whether we hear much more about the alleged "conspiracy." For we are very tired of hearing about "conspiracies" just at the moment a settlement is suggested, in which settlement Easterns or Muslims are interested vitally. There have been at least two such "conspiracies" in Constantinople always coinciding with a Turkish victory and a suggestion that Britain interfere to save Greece. But beyond the first reports of the discovery of the "conspiracies," we have heard nothing since, though we have appealed for information. Is the Egyptian conspiracy in this class? Unless Reuter's agency confines itself to the purely news aspects of it and less to the propagandic aspect we will be forced to believe it is. A "conspiracy," suggesting unreasonableness on the part of an Oriental people is a very useful weapon in the hands of a British "statesman" when a "settlement" is in view.

Notes of the Day.

Fighting Over the Spoils.

Reuter tells us that the difficulties connected with holding a conference at Genoa are emphasised by the French Press to-day." Unfortunately, Reuter's agency does not do as the French Press does and emphasise these mysterious difficulties or indeed do more than mention them in the most vague way possible. But it would seem that the latest Anglo-French "differences" have been occasioned by the programme of the business to which the Conference was to attend. It is characteristic of Anglo-French bickerings that the two countries invariably fail to agree on the merest first principles. Of course, France accuses Britain of bad faith and anticipates that the diplomatic conflict "will become bitter." We are of opinion that the coming bitterness will not be very widespread since it is not very likely that the French or British publics share any of their statesmen's sudden emotions. There is, however, always the danger that a capitalist Press in either country by its propaganda engenders public bitterness against the other people—but we have sufficient confidence in the common sense of the people to resist this propaganda after the great betrayals they have suffered at the hands of "statesmen." In any case, Labour in either country is certainly not going to lend itself and its millions of men to any more Junker nonsense no matter how hysterical the capitalist Press may wax. As for the French Press view that "the Allies must settle among themselves problems of immediate interest" touching each other before they can give attention to little things like the economic reconstruction of Europe—this may be phrased intelligibly as follows:—"The Allies must first agree about the division of the loot before they can attend to the matter of saving Europe from financial ruin and Europe's people from starvation." Russia's Bolsheviks, who have been invited to the Genoa Conference, must be smiling a smile that is childlike and bland.

Retaliation.

In moving his resolution regarding the disabilities of Indians abroad Mr. Khaparde is evidently inspired by the idea that it is the only honourable and straightforward course which a self-respecting country can adopt in respect of its nationals. Indians sojourning or domiciled in British Colonies have had to put up with innumerable indignities and hardships all this while because of the weak-kneed policy of the Government of this country, who could not persuade themselves to speak and act as a truly national Government zealous of the rights and honour of their subjects abroad would. The pact for so-called reciprocal treatment, arrived at between India and other Dominions, was bound to prove ineffective in the present constitution of the Government of India. The acceptance of Mr. Khaparde's resolution may produce some effect. But the problem of Indians abroad cannot be solved satisfactory so long as the Government of India are not a truly national Government.

Economy and Taxation.

The Government of Bombay, having awakened rather late to find the horse of official extravagance bolted, would appear to be engaged now in the process of shutting the door of economy. There are barely two months for the current financial year to close and the prospect of having to face a huge deficit not only in the current year's budget but also in the estimates of the coming year is not a pleasant one to contemplate for those who have undertaken to demonstrate to the world that the "Reforms" have been a success and will be a success. As real economies—which can only be secured by liberal cheese-paring at the top of the establishments—are, in the eyes of the bureaucracy, out of question, the only alternative left is to cast the net for additional revenues by recourse to fresh taxation. And since under the beautiful arrangement, which is dubbed Diarchy, all the half-pennies are reserved for the representatives of the bureaucracy and all the kicks for the "representatives of the people," it is the latter who are to be called upon to undertake the pleasant task of casting the net. But, lest it should appear that the bureaucracy is not doing anything on its own account to lighten this task, it has issued a general call for "economy" in the various departments—the same to be effected by restricting leave, cutting down travelling allowances, stationery supplies and such other sundry items. It is not anticipated, of course, that these trifling "economies" will save the situation, even temporarily, but, as the official statement is candid enough to remark, "it is essential" that these mighty efforts at "economy" should be duly brought to the notice of the people and be appreciated by them, "before they are asked, *through their representatives*, to consent to the provision of the larger revenues required for the future." The task of finding the "larger revenues," it will be seen, is especially reserved for "the representatives" of the people, to wit, the Ministers and the M. L. C.'s as the representatives of the bureaucracy are not troubled by any want of funds to finance their pet projects. It must be thus apparent to all that the statement that has been issued on the subject of official economy, is intended not so much to reassure the people that all possible economies are being effected in the various departments, as to convey a timely warning to them to be prepared to shoulder additional burdens of taxation in the near future so as to enable our Co-operators to demonstrate the success of the "Reforms."

Cotton Seed.

We have before us two petitions addressed to the Governor-General in Council, one by the Indian Cotton Oil Company and the other by a number of agriculturists and owners and breeders of plough and milch cattle in the Bombay Presidency, pointing out the ruinous consequences to both industry and cattle of the policy of the Government of India in levying a sur-tax and of the Indian railways in imposing heavy freights on cotton seed, and cake and husk thereof, when in transmission. Fodder has been expressly exempted from the operation of the sur-tax and yet the railway companies do not hesitate to levy the tax on cotton seed and its products, which are clearly "fodder." The only excuse one can think of, under which the companies can possibly take shelter, is that in one or two places attempts to extract oil from cotton seed for industrial purposes is made. But, as shown in the petitions, the seed actually used in this manner as of such little quantity in comparison with the entire output of India that for all practical purposes it can be altogether ignored. But even granting that some seed is used otherwise than as cattle fodder, what excuse can there be for taxing the major portion of the output which is clearly used as fodder? One of the railway companies, the B. B. and C. I. Railway Co., has, it seems, intimated the withdrawal of the surcharge and substituted revised rates in place of the pre-existing rates and sur-tax. But this step hardly makes any difference, since the new freight rates are equal to the old rates with the sur-tax. The petition of the Cotton Oil Company shows how the high freights and the sur-tax are handicapping this infant industry, which, looking to the vast resources of India, has a bright future before it. But even apart from this consideration, the levy of a tax on an essentially fodder-producing material like cotton seed, imposes a great hardship on cattle, in a country where there is such a dearth of fodder. The Government of India should lose no time in instructing the railway companies to cease levying any surcharge and to reduce their freights.

Forest Service.

Apropos of our note on the Imperial Forest College appearing in our issue of the 18th ultimo, a correspondent furnishes us with certain facts which throw interesting light on the working of the College and incidentally on the compilation of blue books. Our correspondent says that the statement that "seven students out of eight passed from the Provincial Service class.....etc." through literally correct is not precisely correct. Our source of information was, of course, the official blue book which says that 11 students out of 19 were removed at the end of the first year as they were considered unfit to follow the course further. This "elaborate filteration" as we called it reminded us of one or two Girls' Schools, in Bombay which are so zealous of their reputation at the University that they deliberately detain many a promising girl lest she fail in the school-leaving examination. We certainly do not call results obtained after such preliminary pooling happy results. Our correspondent, however, tells us that the filtration process was not so innocent as might appear. The students of the Forest College sent a protest against the disciplinarianism of one of their instructors with the result that "ten out of eighteen students were turned out." (One was removed earlier). We find not a word about it in the blue book. The Director of Information would, therefore, do well to shed some light on the matter. In our note on "Forest Services" in our issue of Nov. 11 we referred to the hard lot of the Provincial Service in matters of pay, etc. The Government of India have done another injustice to these hard-worked officials, often with a long tail of academic suffixes, by preventing them from applying for Imperial posts, the while they have given the impression to the public that they could not get Indian candidates. 'Forests' is are a transferred subject. To use the grandiloquent phraseology of Sir Surendranath so far as the department is concerned, there is none to dispute the sway of the presiding Minister. Yet, as our correspondent tells us, the European district officer of the Surat division having gone on leave, the division has been kept vacant, though Indian officers, as we once pointed out, held charge of many imperial posts during the war. One of the Indian officers of the department has more than twenty years' service and yet notwithstanding the tall talk of Indianisation of services, in spite of the unequivocal verdict of the Islington Commission, the transferred Forest Department is evidently fishing for a raw youth abroad!

London Hostel for Indian Women.

We referred the other day to the Y. M. C. A. London Hostel for Indian students. We are glad to learn from the communication we publish elsewhere that the British Y. W. C. A. has provided similar facilities for Indian women proceeding to London for study or travel. The need of women for a sympathetic atmosphere in unfamiliar surroundings is always greater than that of the sterner sex. Many Indian women in England are, besides, not regular college students and hence their opportunities of coming into contact with the best in English life are very limited. The students also will find the Y. W. C. A. very useful during their long vacations, in combining pleasure with instruction. Those intending to sail for England would do well to secure a letter of introduction from the local Y. W. C. A. to the Secretary of its London branch so that they may avail themselves of the facilities it provides.

Agriculture in Behar and Orissa.

During the year ending 30th June 1921, no progress could be made in agriculture in Behar due to lack of funds. Agriculture is a transferred subject and the odium of starving a nation-building department rests on the 'chosen representatives of the people'. We need not moralise from this on the failure of the Reforms, for that would be flogging a dead horse. In addition to local students the Sibpur Agricultural College used to accommodate students from Bengal and Assam. The impending withdrawal of the latter has raised the question as to whether the College should be continued. The Revenue Department Resolution says: "The education of candidates for posts in the Department could not by itself justify continuance. . . while it had to be ascertained whether the education offered would attract more students seeking private employment than it has hitherto done." It is evident the College never pitched its ideal sufficiently high. Its course should be so arranged as to enable its students to start scientific farming independently. Sugarcane, an important industrial crop of this country, received sufficient attention all the hands of the Agricultural Department which is making use of the co-operative movement in propaganda work. As regards Agricultural Education, the Director of Agriculture says that it cannot be of much use unless the students receive it after completing the school stage. This is sound advice and is a conclusive argument for free and compulsory primary education.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ALLIES.

GENOA CONFERENCE LIKELY TO BE POSTPONED.

"A DIPLOMATIC CONFLICT"

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 31.
Recd. 1-40 p.m. Feb. 2.

The difficulties connected with holding a Conference at Genoa are emphasised by the French press to-day. It is declared that the negotiations on the subject of the programme to be adopted, have developed into such differences between the Allies that postponement of the Conference is likely at least until after the Easter.

The French view is that problems of immediate interest between the Allies should be settled before the immense and remote question of European reconstruction is undertaken

The "Oeuvre" goes so far as to say that Anglo-French conversations have become a diplomatic conflict. It accuses Mr. Lloyd George in a speech he delivered on the twenty-first January of precipitating the conflict, which the journal prophesises will become bitter.

MEETING OF ALLIED FOREIGN MINISTERS.

TO BE HELD IN PARIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 31.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Feb. 2.

It has now been virtually arranged that a meeting of the Allied Foreign Ministers which previously fell through owing to the French Ministerial crisis, will be held in Paris, when the Anglo French pact and the Near Eastern questions will be discussed.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE OF CATTLE.

TWENTY-TWO SCOTCH COUNTIES AFFECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 31.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Feb. 2.

Twenty-two Scotch counties have now been closed against movement of cattle except unnder license, in conquence of the foot and mouth disease. Further outbreaks are reported in Midlands and North England. The Ministry of Agriculture state that over a hundred premises are known to be affected by the disease, while nearly a hundred others are suspected.

KING RETURNS TO BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

LONDON SEASON EXPECTED TO BE MOST BRILLIANT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 31.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Feb. 2.

Sandringham. Crowds welcomed the arrival Sandrigham. Crowd welcomed the arrival of the Royal Family at Saint Pancras, Princess Mary, who was looking well, receiving especial ovation. The King immediately held a Privy Council meeting to discuss the preliminaries to the State opening of Parliament.

Their Majesties will remain at Buckingham Palace till Princess Mary's wedding, arrangements for which have been practically completed. The season is expected to be most brilliant since King George's coronation, all kinds of semi-State functions, dinners, dances and receptions are being arranged. Hotels are anticipating a rich harvest. Owners of flats in West End are advertising rooms to be let for six weeks and expect to get fancy prices.

BASIS OF SHANTUNG SETTLEMENT.

CHINA TO PAY FOR TSINGTAO-TSINANFU RAILWAY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 31.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Feb. 2.

Washington.—The basis of the Shantung settlement is understood to have been the plan supported by President Harding which provides that China shall pay for the Tsingtao-Tsinanfu railway in Treasury notes, and that Japanese experts shall be retained in operating the personnel during the period of payment.

THE LAW OF RETALIATION

MR. KHAPARDE'S RESOLUTION ADMITTED IN COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 1.

A resolution has been admitted by the President of the Council of State from Mr. Khaparde recommending that when rights and disabilities are conferred or imposed on Indians by the laws of any Colony, legislation be undertaken to confer or impose the same rights or disabilities on subjects of that Colony in British India.

A Bangalore message of February 2 states:—The Cantonment Police charged Mrs. Binny of Benson Town with harbouring a deserter Lance-Corpl. Seamon of the 2nd Dorsets, who was wanted and was discovered locked-up in an almirah in Mrs. Binny's bungalow by Inspector Smith after five months' inquiries.—(A. P.)

ALLEGED EGYPTIAN CONSPIRACY.

TWENTY ONE ARRESTS

SARWAT PASHA'S CONDITIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 31.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Feb. 2.

Cairo.—Up to date there have been twenty-one arrests in connexion with the conspiracy to kill Sarwat Pasha. According to the journal, "El Mokhattam," Sarwat Pasha's conditions for the acceptance of premiership are as follows:—

Non-acceptance of Curzon project.

Abolition of the Protectorate.

Re-establishment of Foreign Ministry.

Freely-elected Legislative Assembly.

Suppression of advisorships, except judicial and financial.

Replacement of foreign by Egyptian officials to commence forthwith.

Abolition of Martial Law.

New parliament to appoint a delegation to discuss with Britain the questions of guarantees, and also Sudan.

General Allenby leaves for London on the second February, accompanied by Sir Gilbert Clayton, Adviser to the Ministry of the Interior, and Mr. Sheldon Ames, Judicial Adviser.

DR. RATHENAU APPOINTED FOREIGN MINISTER.

HOW GERMAN CAPITAL IS BEING SMUGGLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 31.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Feb. 2.

Berlin.—Doctor Rathenau has been appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs. He succeeds Chancellor Wirth who hitherto has been acting as Foreign Minister.

It is stated that negotiations are proceeding between leading German and foreign banks for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of capital smuggled from Germany with a view to bringing it within the scope of German taxation. The newspaper, "Rundschau," says that between forty and fifty thousand million marks have been smuggled to Switzerland alone.

The President of the Reichsbank announces that moneys now in the Reichsbank vaults are equivalent to seventy-five million gold marks.

RUSSIAN FAMINE.

DR. NANSEN OPENS CAMPAIGN FOR RELIEF.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 31.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Feb. 2.

A full audience was present at Queen's Hall to-day when Dr. Nansen opened the campaign on behalf of the Russian Famine Relief Fund with a strong, eloquent appeal. A sympathetic message was read from the Arch-bishop of York. Dr. Nansen emphasised that altogether apart from philanthropic considerations, Europe even in its present impoverished state, could not afford to allow the huge grain-growing area in Russia to become a depopulated desert. Dr. Nansen shewed films which gave evidence of the urgency and seriousness of the situation which was involving many millions without food. He gave the assurance that every ounce of food given would reach the victims of starvation.

BUYING CHINA'S FAMINE STRICKEN GIRLS.

FOR SALVATIONIST WORK AMONG THEIR OWN PEOPLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 31.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Feb. 2.

The Salvation Army has bought a hundred girls in China for thirty shillings each.

This startling announcement was made at Westminster to-day by General Booth, who explained that he had instructed that measure should be taken with the object of saving them from a life of shame. Local officers desired to buy more girls in the famine districts, but the cost of maintenance was too great. The intention was to train the girls in Salvationist work so that they would become energetic workers among their own people.

Twenty Indian girls were present at the meeting from the Salvation Army's Industrial Home in India, where General Booth said Army intended to develop its work amongst children.

DUNLOP RUBBER TYRES CO.'S HUGE LOSS.

DUE TO SHRINKAGE IN PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Jan. 31.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Feb. 2.

A huge loss of £8,320,000 sterling is disclosed in the Dunlop Rubber Company's annual report of thirty-first August. The loss is chiefly due to the enormous shrinkage in market price of stocks of raw material principally rubber and cotton. The reserve account now stands at £2,750,000 sterling.

SABITRI DEVI.

SENTENCED TO 3 MONTHS.

FOR MAKING SPEECH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DARJEELING, Jan. 30.

Sabitri Devi, a well-known Non-Co-operator and Congress preacher, has been sentenced to three months by the Deputy Commissioner, Siliguri, under section, 188, Penal Code, for disobedience of order, under section 144 Criminal Procedure, for making speech.

To-day the Deputy Commissioner has been engaged with the cases against Man Bahadur Giri, Brother of Dal Bahadur Giri, and other Volunteers of Darjeeling.

CALCUTTA ARRESTS CONTINUE

40 ON WEDNESDAY.

POLICE DISPERSE N. C. O. MEETINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 1.

To-day, the police again raided the office of the Provincial Congress Committee and made forty arrests.

Continuing the campaign of Disobedience to police prohibition, Non-Cooperators held two public meetings to-day at Collage Square. Police dispersed them and arrested about eighty.

KARACHI PREPARATIONS FOR HARTAL.

OVER 100 LADY VOLUNTEERS ENROLLED.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Jan. 30.

Preparations are being made for the boycott of the Prince's visit in March. The Local District Congress Committee held public meeting Saturday evening last night to promote hartals and enroll volunteers. About 200 have already signed the pledge and enrolled themselves, of whomever 100 are ladies, who, under their energetic leader, Mai Saraswatidevi, vice-president, Provincial Congress Committee, are vigorously helping in the programme.

Kazi Khudabakhsh, secretary, Provincial Khilafat Committee, declared himself keeper and printer of Shaukat printing works before the City Magistrate, Karachi, on Friday last and has informed that decision regarding exemption or otherwise from security would be communicated to him later.

ENLISTMENT OF VOLUNTEERS IN KARACHI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Feb. 1.

Enlistment of Volunteers in Karachi is very brisk. Over 200 ladies and about 400 men have signed the pledge. Leading workers including Seth Sunderdas Valabhdas Mr. Manilal Vyas, Doctor Ahmed, Doctor Haji, Seth Narainda Bechar, Messrs. Lalchand Mariwalla, Hatam, A. Karimjee, Mahommadkhan, R. K. Sidhva, Maj Sirsatudevi, and many parda ladies have joined.

ABKARI SALES AT GUNTUR.

VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

GUNTUR, Feb. 2.

Srijut Itakala Suryanarayana has been sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment, Vedantam Lakshmi Kantam to one year's rigorous imprisonment. They will be removed to-day to Rajahmundry.

The Guntur volunteers from Guntur and Tenali together with Shrimati Lakshmi Bayamma and four other females commenced picketing. The Deputy Collector going into the office to conduct sales observed the volunteers and issued a notice under Section 144 prohibiting preaching not to bid and gathering of crowds within a radius of four furlongs. Sales are proceeding. About seventy armed police constables are guarding the premises even standing outside on a public road. The volunteers are picketing. Six batches of two each have already been arrested. More batches are offering. Shrimati Lakshmi Bayamma has been persuading the bidders not to bid. Chatti Narasimhachari, Captain, Volunteer Corps, is similarly engaged.

"NO TAX" AT GUNTUR.

86 VILLAGES PAYING OUT OF 116.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 2.

The Madras Government have issued a statement in which names of some leading agitators of Guntur who have paid their Kists through relations or ryots, are mentioned. According to the statement, Kists due from Mr. Konda Venkatappiah for Guntur lands have been paid. The Kist for land in Rapalle taluq due from Mr. Gollapadu Seetharama Sastri, another leading agitator, now in jail, has been remitted by a ryot by money order to the village munsiff. Eighty-six villages in Guntur taluq are paying taxes out of 116.

Kaviraj Sudhindranath Sen, the famous Ayurvedic physician of Calcutta, son of the great Mahamaho Padhyaya Kaviraj the late Dwarkanath Sen, is stopping at Madras on a professional visit at the Hon. Justice Muthusami Aiyar's place.

MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI.

ON HUNGER STRIKE.

SINCE 30TH JANUARY.

The Secretary District Congress Committee, Karachi, wires under date 2nd February from Karachi.

Maulana Shaukat Ali and other friends have gone on hunger strike since Monday 30th January, 1922, to-day being fourth day.

MR. MANSUKHLAL'S EXTERNMENT.

ORDER DISOBEYED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, Feb. 2.

The shooting programme of the Governor at Sardhar created great excitement amongst the population of both the civil station and the city. After the arrest, without warrant, of Messrs. Mansukhlal and Kothari, by the Agency authorities under the so-called executive political powers, at the appeal of Mrs. Mansuklal, about 250 ladies and gentlemen started for Sardhar. Though his Excellency's party went to Sardhar, the Governor remained at Rajkot.

Messrs. Mansukhlal and Kothari were kept in jail for three days and were released yesterday with instructions under Bombay Government's orders to leave all Civil Stations and Thanas within 24 hours. Both gentlemen decided to disobey the order. Mr. Mansukhlal, in reply to Government's orders wrote to the Agent-to-the Governor to-day that as Government's orders were illegal, unreasonable and opposite to principles of natural justice, he could not obey it.

BAN ON MEETINGS AND PROCESSIONS.

K. H. SABHA'S PROTEST.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

The following resolution was passed by the General Meeting of the Sabha in its meeting held on the 29th ultimo:—

The Kathiawad Hitvardhak Sabha has read with great distress the order under section 144 Criminal Procedure Code, prohibiting Public Meetings and Processions within the jurisdiction of the Rajkot Civil Station issued to-day by the Political Agent and District Magistrate Halar, as in its opinion it casts a reflection on the Residents of Rajkot Town and Civil Station, who are peaceful and have always respected law and order. The Sabha does not believe that any incitement to commit acts of imminent danger to the public peace and tranquility of Rajkot Civil Station has been given as yet by any person or persons and the Sabha says this the more readily as it has not been in sympathy with the methods of the conveners of recent meetings.

FARUKHABAD CONVICTIONS.

2,000 VOLUNTEERS ENROLLED.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

FARUKHABAD, Feb. 1.

Pandit Ganga Mahesh Chandrasen, Swami Remanand, Maulvi Alenabi, Kunwar Sukhendrasingh are sentenced to 22 months' rigorous imprisonment each, the last only to be treated as political prisoner.

More than two thousand volunteers have been enrolled.

All wholesale cloth dealers have taken vows to deal in Swadeshi cloth only.

The Congress work is vigorously carried on.

Cases of nine arrested chief Congress Khilafat workers of Kanauj are pending.

TRIAL OF A JOURNALIST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 1.

Mr. Ram Prasad B.A., Joint Editor of the "Bande Matram" was brought to-day before Mian Hakim Din, Magistrate 1st class, when he was charged under 17 (1) Criminal Amendment Act read with Sec. 117 I. P. C. As he refused to give bail he was remanded to custody. Further hearing will take place on 4th inst. inside the Central Jail.

AMBALA NON-CO-PERATORS TRANSFERRED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 1.

Messrs. Dunichand and Mian Abdul Rashid, Non-cooperating lawyers of Ambala, who were sentenced for picketing a liquor shop, have been transferred to the Dera Gazikhan Jail.

HARTAL AT SAUGAR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SAUGAR, Feb. 1.

Complete *Hartal* was observed both in the city and the cantonment on account of the visit of the Prince of Wales to Nagpur on 30th January. Perfect peace was maintained throughout. Similar reports of *Hartal* throughout the interior of the District have also been received.

Mr. E. R. Shaw, a Bangalore Shikari bagged on the 1st instant, a panther for the new year at Closepet, measuring seven feet eleven inches length between the legs and gained the Mysore Government reward on the same day.—(A. P.)

CHARGES AGAINST LALAJI.

INTERVIEW APPLICATIONS REFUSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 1.

The "Tribune" understands that though Lala Lajpat Rai is now an under-trial prisoner charges against him being abetment of Sec. 7 (1) the Seditious Meetings Act and 17 (2) the Criminal Law Amendment Act, all applications to interview him in jail by friends and even by his son and daughter were refused yesterday.

SARDAR AUTAR SINGH.

ARRESTED AT GUJRANWALA

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 1.

A Gujranwala report says Sardar Autar Singh, Barrister, was arrested there yesterday and brought in a motor car to the Lahore Central Jail on a charge of 17 (1) Criminal Amendment Act read with 117 I. P. C.

MR. HARDAYAL NAG ARRESTED.

CALCUTTA CONGRESS OFFICE SEARCHED.

On Monday afternoon at about 3-30 p.m. a dozen sergeants with a posse of Indian constables drove in a lorry and stopped before the Congress Office at 11, Wellington Square. After landing, the constables surrounded the whole building. Two Sergeants with some constables headed by a Deputy Commissioner (reported to Mr. Kidd) proceeded to the Congress Office and after closing the main gate posted the constables at the different doors of the office. The Sergeants disposed themselves of all the four stories of the building. The Sergeants in the office rooms busied themselves with teasing away the several notices hanging on the wall. It is reported that a Sergeant has torn away a portrait of Mahatma Gandhi. Protested, the Sergeant is reported to have said that he was not to take his order from anybody there.

All those who were inside the building were arrested. Even boys of tender age were not spared who were afterwards let off at about 7 p.m. from the Lalbazar Police. The President, Secretary and all the staff of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee leaving only the office duftry were arrested without any warrant. It may be noted that the police asked those who were not volunteers to go out, but every one present, it is reported, declared themselves as such.

On being questioned, the officer in charge is reported to have said that they would not show any warrant and that they were there to destroy the volunteer headquarters and arrest the main organisers.

The offices of the 24 Parganas District Congress which had its office in the floor was not searched and none was arrested.

A member of the Central Calcutta Congress Committee who was taking down the names of Congress members was arrested and his list was taken away.

Sj. Bijoli Som, Education Secretary came down and asked if he was under arrest, but he has been spared.

A Gurkha volunteer is reported to have been very rudely treated by some Sergeants.

Sjt Haradayal Nag, J. M. Sen Gupta, Sasanka Jhon Roy, Birendra Nath Sen, were the leaders arrested. In all the police were satisfied with a toll of 165 arrests and departed. Some papers were also taken away.

Late in the evening, we were informed that Sj J. M. Sen Gupta and some of the arrested boys were released.—"The Patrika."

DR. RAJAN ARRESTED.

UNDER SECURITY SECTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 2.

A Trichinopoly telegram says Dr. Rajan, Secretary of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee, and two others have been arrested and remanded to jail, proceedings against them being under the Security Sections.

NEW PRESIDENT OF BENGAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

MR. S. K. SHOME'S MESSAGE.

Mr. Surya Kumar Shome writes to the Press:—

The duties of Sj. Haradyal Nag have devolved on me. In all humility I accept the responsibilities of the office to which I have been called. I invite all of my Co-workers and countrymen to extend to me the same cordial co-operation which has always been carefully expended to my predicessors. I do hereby appoint Sj. Satyendra Chandra Mitra, Secretary of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee. I pray to the Almighty to give me courage and strength to discharge my duties faithfully and to the benefit of my country.

(Continued from column 6.)

or orders under the ordinary law of the Country restricting the liberty of the citizens.

The Working Committee advises the people throughout the Provinces to pay up the tax due by them to the Government whether directly or indirectly through Zemindars or Taluqdars except in such cases of direct payment to the Government where previous consent has been obtained from Mahatma Gandhi for suspension of payment preparatory to mass Civil Disobedience.

BARDOLI'S DECISION.

WORKING COMMITTEE'S SUPPORT.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS.

The following is the official report of the proceedings of the meeting of the Workers Committee held at Surat on 31st January 1922 as submitted by the General Secretary:—

"The following members were present:—Hakim Ajmal Khan (in the chair); Mahatma Gandhi; Seth M.M.H.J.M. Chhotani; Syt. S.V. Koujalgi; Dr. M.A. Ansari; Dr. Choithram P. Gidwani; Sjt. Vithalbhai J. Patel.

After an informal discussion regarding the present political situation for about two hours the following resolutions were passed:—

(I.) The Working Committee records its firm conviction that dissemination of correct news about Indian political situation in foreign countries is absolutely essential and refers to Mahatma Gandhi all the correspondence on the subject of foreign propaganda now with the General Secretary with a request that he should prepare a definite scheme in that behalf at an early date so as to enable the next meeting of the Working Committee to consider it.

(II.) The consideration of the question of Dissemination of news Sub-Committee be postponed *sine die*.

(III.) The Working Committee requests all the Provincial Congress Committees to close their accounts on the 30th September every year and to keep the audited statements of their accounts ready for the inspection of the All-India Auditor at any time in November. The Committee advises the Provincial Congress Committees to call upon their respective District Committees to close their accounts by the end of August and to prepare their statements in the form A.

(IV.) The Working Committee ask the Provincial Congress Committees to submit quarterly statements of their receipts and expenditure following pages 2 3, and 4 (without the Auditor's certificate in the last) of form A for the purpose; the first quarterly statement for January, February and March to be submitted before the 15th April next. The Committee advises the Provincial Congress Committees to call for monthly statements of receipts and expenditure from all their District Congress Committees.

(V.) Resolved that the letter dated 18. 1.22 of the President District Congress Committee Indore asking for directions for Congress work be referred to the Ajmer Provincial Congress Committee for report.

(VI.) That the application of the Assam Provincial Congress Committee for a remittance of Rs. 25,000/-, the balance out of the sanctioned grant of Rs. 50,000/- be referred to Mahatma Gandhi for final disposal.

(VII.) With reference to the Bengal and Bombay letters of the 23rd and 29th January 1922 respectively asking for a clear direction in the matter of the commencement of the official year for the Congress the Working Committee is of opinion that the official year of all Congress organisations for the purposes of membership should be uniform from the first January to 31st December of every year.

VIII.) With reference to the letter dated Jan. 24, 1922 of the Berar P.C.C. forwarding the decision of that Committee to maintain three registers of volunteers for those who sign the pledge at the time of enlistment two for those who would sign the pledge when the time for Civil Disobedience comes and three for those who offer themselves to work under resolution II of the Ahmedabad Congress and are ready even to go in for C.D. such volunteers to observe only 2 conditions (1) to use Swadeshi cloth and (2) to accept the principle of non-violence the Working Committee is of opinion that the 2nd and 3rd classes mentioned in the letter cannot be recognised as Congress volunteers.

(IX.) With reference to Dr. Moonje's letter of the 24th January 1922 forwarding a resolution of the Nagpur District Congress Committee sanctioning enlistment of volunteers who sign the pledge with a reservation regarding Swadeshi or unouchability or both, the Committee resolved that the resolution of the District Congress Committee referred to is in contravention of the Congress Resolution and cannot therefore be allowed to stand.

(X.) That the date and place of the next meeting of the Working Committee be determined by Mahatma Gandhi in consultation with Hakim Ajmal Khan.

(XI.) That the Non-Cooperating lawyers at present receiving allowances from the Bajaj Fund should in the event of that fund being exhausted continue to receive such allowances from the All-India Congress Committee fund as may be recommended by Mahatma Gandi.

(XII.) The Working Committee having considered the resolution of the Badroli Taluka a Conference regarding mass civil disobediences desires to congratulate the people of that Taluka upon their self-sacrificing resolve to offer mass civil disobedience and wishes them success in their patriotic effort. The Working Committee advises all other parts of India to co-operate with the people of Bardoli Taluka by refraining from mass or individual civil disobedience of an aggresive character except upon the express consent of Mahatma Gandhi previously obtained. Provided that in no case shall there be any relaxation in the conditions laid down therefore either by the All India Congress Committee at Delhi or by the Congress at Ahmedabad. Provided further that this resolution shall in no way be interpreted so as to interfere with the present defensive Civil Disobedience going on in the country whether in respect of notifications under the Criminal Law Amendment Act or the Seditious Meetings Act,

(Continued in column 5.)

THE POOR CLERKS.

COMMISSIONER'S "SYMPATHY."

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION MEETING.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday in the Council Hall, Sir David J. Sassoon presiding.

The Corporation considered the report of the Committee appointed for the revision of the salaries of their clerical and menial staffs. The recommendations made were the following:—

(a) Clerks, Rs. 60-5-150 with efficiency bars at Rs. 80 and Rs. 110; (b) Head Clerks (Senior clerks in the Municipal Secretary's Office), Rs. 150-8-190; (c) Chief Clerks, Rs. 200-10-275; (d) Superintendents, Rs. 300-20-400: Havaldars in the Municipal Secretary's office and the Commissioner's office, Rs. 23-1/5-25; Havaldars in other departments, Rs. 21-1/5-23; Peons and Lascars, Rs. 16-1/5-18. Rs. 4 house rent and Rs. 3 war allowance was to be paid to all.

The clerks in the Municipal Secretary's office were to be paid a special allowance of Rs. 10 per month. The Assistant Secretary's pay was fixed at Rs. 400-20-500 and that he was to be a graduate, as far as possible.

Dr. Sukhia had moved approving and adopting the report. This was seconded by Mr. S. C. Dhondy.

An amendment was moved to this by Dr. Viegas, seconded by Mr. Parelker, approving the report and adding Rs. 2 to the pay of the Havaldars and sepoys in the office.

Mr. N. M. Dumasia had moved another amendment, which was seconded by Dr. Velker, approving the report, but making the recommendations operative from April 1, 1921, instead of January 1, 1922 as originally recommended by the Committee.

Mr. P. J. Marzban in seconding Mr. Dumasia's amendment said that since the war began the lot of middle class was very miserable. The millionaires had added to their millions and the employers had doubled their income, but such was not the case with the middle class employees. Compared with the superior staff the increase recommended for the subordinate class was very meagre.

THE COMMISSIONER'S ARGUMENT.

The Commissioner (looking towards the gallery, which was full of municipal clerks) said the gallery was just full then and he was sorry he could not say to the men of the gallery the delightful things Mr. Dumasia and Mr. Dumasia had said. According to Section 79 of the Municipal Act the original proposition of Dr. Sukhia was out of order. He said the revision of salaries under Rs. 200 could only be effected by the Commissioner by submitting a revised scale to the Standing Committee, which it could approve. The Corporation could only express opinion and not accord sanction to the revision proposed. He asked them to appreciate the provision of the law which was necessary in that case, otherwise it would be like no Government in the affairs of the Corporation. His main business as Commissioner was to see that the Corporation servants were well treated. They had a domestic establishment of 17,000 men, which was much larger than the establishment of any medical practitioner, or the establishment of "Jam-e-Jamshed" or even larger than the establishment of the leading paper of Western India. The Corporation servants were better paid than any other employees in Bombay and also better treated.

Continuing, the Commissioner said that the salaries of the higher officers were not revised for 30 years, whereas that of the subordinate staff was revised in 1917, then in 1920 and again in 1922. He was not opposing revision entirely, but there were cases, which were to his discretion, for increase.

He then compared the state of things with England and said that time was during the war and after the war when the prices had gone to a breaking point, but now as the prices had gone low, those who were earning six pounds a month during war, were now satisfied to work on four pounds a month. He knew well as to what was going on in Bombay. The clerical staff was well represented there and some of them visited every member to influence them.

Mr. Dumasia protested at the Commissioner's remarks and said the Corporators knew their business well. None of them was unduly influenced by the clerks.

Continuing, the Commissioner said the increase must be in proportion to other departments. For instance, the Schools Committee might approach them for the increase in the teachers' salaries. The report of the Committee too was not complete, for they had taken inspectors of one department for increase and left off inspectors of another department.

Mr. J. A. Wadia said the present financial tight position was due to Government's currency policy. They had a staff of 17,000 employees and though it would be difficult to give large increase to all the staff by the Commissioner, yet he thought the plight of the poor was pitiable and he therefore moved an amendment: "That the report of the Committee be referred to the Standing Committee with the expression of opinion that the schedule recommended by the Committee meets with their favourable consideration and that the Corporation are of opinion that it is desirable to give effect to the schedule from 1st April, 1921."

Further debate was then adjourned.

A SERGEANT SHOOTS HIMSELF.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Feb. 2.

Sergeant Miller of S. and T. Corps is reported to have made an attempt to shoot himself with a revolver in chest this morning. When questioned by neighbours who hurried to the scene, Miller is said to have remarked that he was fed up. He was removed to St. Georges Station hospital where he is reported to be in a critical condition.

SIR GEORGE LLOYD IN KATHIAWAR.

VISITS TO GONDAL AND JUNAGAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

JUNAGAD, Feb. 1.

Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Lloyd and their staff were entertained at a banquet last night by the ruling princes of Kathiawar, given in the Jubilee Hall at Rajkot.

Their Excellencies on arrival were met by H. H. the Maharaja of Nawanagar and H. H. the Maharaja of Dhrangadhra and after being introduced to all the First Class Chiefs of Kathiawar were conducted to the banquetting hall which was beautifully decorated for the occasion. The scene was a brilliant one and the numerous portraits of eminent past rulers of Kathiawar states, which looked down from the wall lent an atmosphere of dignity and historical tradition.

H. H. the Nawab of Junagad was unfortunately compelled to leave for Junagad before the banquet in order to make preparations for His Excellency's arrival in his state. In his absence the Maharaja of Nawanagar as the next premier prince proposed the health of Their Excellencies in an eloquent speech. His Excellency in reply thanked Their Highnesses most warmly for their courtesy and hospitability. He pointed out that this was the first occasion that the Governor had visited Kathiawar since the war and proceeded to pay an eloquent tribute to the wonderful services rendered by its Princes in that great crisis. His Excellency after touching upon one or two of the questions of the day, affecting the states, assured Their Highnesses of his determination to uphold their dignities and privileges. He was no less confident that Their Highnesses would continue to do all that lay in their power to improve the lot of the subjects entrusted by Providence to their care. His Excellency's speech was warmly received.

After the conclusion of the speeches, Their Excellencies were conducted round the building by H. H. the Jam Saheb and then accompanied by the Agent to the Governor left for Rajkot station to commence their journey to Gondal.

VISIT TO GONDAL.

Their Excellencies the Governor of Bombay and Lady Lloyd arrived at Gondal station this morning at 9-30 a.m., and were received by H. H. the Thakore Saheb and introduced to the principal officers of the state.

Accompanied by His Highness they then drove to the guest house where His Excellency received a visit in the state from His Highness. After returning the visit at His Highness' residence Their Excellencies and His Highness drove to visit certain institutions in the town among them being the Girrassia College.

AT JUNAGAD.

After lunch Their Excellencies and staff left for Junagad where they arrived at 4-30 p.m. On alighting from the train they were met by His Highness the Nawab and his staff, the usual introductions were made and garlands in token of welcome were presented by His Highness. Their Excellencies then drove in a procession accompanied by His Highness the Nawab Saheb, the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar and the principal officers of the state through the city of Junagad. The procession was most picturesque and was headed by elephants followed by Arabs and foot and mounted troops. The picturesque streets of the town were gaily decorated and densely filled with populace who gave Their Excellencies warmest of welcomes.

GOVERNOR ON GIRNARS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

JUNAGAD, Feb. 2.

The Private Secretary to the Governor of Bombay wires:—

His Excellency accompanied with His Highness the Nawab visited the Jain temples on the summit of the Girnar hills. The party was received at the entrance to the temples by certain leaders of the Jain community who conducted them round the temples and they were much impressed by the antiquity and beauty of the fretted stone work designs with which the interiors were decorated and by the marvellous views the hill commands of Junagadh town and the vast extent of the surrounding country.

In the afternoon His Excellency received a visit in state from His Highness at the Mahabat Mangil and afterwards returned the visit.

To-night Their Excellencies are to be entertained at state banquet after which His Excellency leaves for Talula in the Gir forest ends.

FORCIBLE CONVERSION.

MAULANA PHULWARI'S OPINION.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

PHULWARISHARIF, Feb. 2.

On the 31st ultimo a telegram from the Central Khilafat Committee based on Mr. Andrews' information was received from Maulana Abulmahsin Mohammed Sajjad Saheb. Its contents were as follows:—"Forcible conversion is still prevalent in Malabar. Issue strong Fatwa regarding forcible conversion."

The reply which was at once given by Maulana Phulwari was as follows:—"The news regarding Malabar incident caused me much regret. All religious associations specially *Jame-at-ulama* have repeatedly announced religious view of forcible conversion which is in place of fatwa. But now it appears that above mentioned contrivance produced no effect. Therefore, I am of opinion that the Central Khilafat Committee should endeavour so that some erudite theologians may go there to preach religious doctrines and keep people aloof from doing forbidden acts. For this purpose I am ready to send Ulema.

MR. CHURCHILL'S SPEECH.

MR. ANDREWS' APPEAL.

Mr. C. F. Andrews wires from Trichur under date Feb. 2:—News concerning East Africa, recently called from London is worst we have ever had. Mr. Winston Churchill appears now on the same platform with Lord Delamere who is India's bitterest opponent. No blow in East Africa could be more serious than the Colonial Secretary's final decision against Indians in Kenya Highlands. This will logically and fatally settle other matters also against Indians, for Mr. Winston Churchill foreshadows that these very Highlands will be the centre of a Great East African Federation which will include Uganda and Tanganika. Nairobi will be its capital, and Nairobi is certain to set the tone of the whole East African policy against Indians' claims. What the final result will be is outlined very distinctly in Lord Delamer's remarks which were made without contradiction in Mr. Winston Churchill's own presence.

Lord Delamere anticipates the practical prohibition of Indian immigration making East Africa almost as closed to Indians as South Africa and Australia and Canada are closed. This will be accomplished under cover of Cecil Rhode's maxim of equal rights for all civilised men, the idea being tacitly implied that there is only one educational and economic standard of civilisation, namely, the European standard. Personally, I do not think that India can ever accept that position. What I had personally been fearing and dreading all these years appears now almost to have come true. We must still have patience and make every possible appeal against this decision by every constitutional means in our power. But we must never allow this supreme issue to go by default.

EAST AFRICAN SITUATION.

MR. ANDREWS COMING TO BOMBAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

TRICHUR, Feb. 2.

Mr. C. F. Andrews is proceeding immediately from Malabar to Bombay to engage in consultation with the Bombay leaders and merchants concerning the very grave situation that has arisen with regard to East Africa and to decide what steps are to be taken. He will also take the opportunity of conferring with Mr. G. K. Devdhar of the Servants of India Society about the future of relief work in Malabar and the means of further provision of funds from the general public outside Malabar itself which are very urgently needed.

MR. ANDREWS' VISIT TO PALGHAT [CANCELLED]

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PALGHAT, Feb. 2.

Mr. Andrews who was expected here on a visit to the Refugee Camps, has telegraphed from Trichur to Principal Savur saying that East African news compels him to change his programme. Mr. Andrews's proceeding immediately to Bombay.

LORD RONALDSHAY'S SARCASM.

TRADE UNION CONGRESS' REJOINDER

The following is a copy of the letter, dated Bombay, February 2, 1922, addressed by Mr. D. Chaman Lall, General Secretary, All-India Trade Union Congress, to the Private Secretary to His Excellency Lord Ronaldshay, Governor of Bengal, refuting, some of the statements made by His Excellency in his speech at the annual meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce at Calcutta:—

Sir,—The "Associated Press" has wired to newspapers all over India a report of His Excellency's speech delivered at the annual meeting of Associated Chambers of Commerce at Calcutta. I find that His Excellency has been kind enough to refer to the Trade Union Congress, but the statements made by His Excellency and the conclusions drawn therefrom, are so grotesque that I am obliged to send His Excellency a reply on behalf of the Trade Union Congress.

His Excellency takes umbrage at the fact that in all the proceedings of the Jharia Trade Union Congress he could find no reference to the important questions of the Registration and Protection of Trade Unions and Workmen's compensation, barring a solitary reference in Mr. Joseph Baptista's presidential address, and proceeds to indict the Congress by stating that he must presume that the Congress has no views on these subjects. Unfortunately, His Excellency is not well-informed. Before the Congress met, the Executive Committee had already forwarded to the authorities an important document setting forth our views regarding workmen's Compensation. Under resolution 28, passed at Jharia, a Sub-Committee was constituted to deal with the Factory Bill, the Trade Union Registration Circular and all such matters. An exhaustive memorandum on the subject of Trade Union Registration and Protection has already been submitted. As it is a document which is likely to make history for Labour in India, I have the honour to forward you a printed copy for His Excellency's perusal. Perhaps, I had better add that considering His Excellency was minded to criticise Mr. Baptista's presidential address that the draft of the reply regarding Trade Unions was also written by Mr. Joseph Baptista in whose hands the interests of labour are not likely to be subordinated either to the blandishments of the employers, or the siren-call of Government officials. The Trade Union Congress has its distinct policy and its declared views. It is unfortunate that His Excellency is apparently not conversant with either.

In this connection, I am sorry to note that a false cry about the exploitation of Labour for political purposes has been raised by His Excellency. The Trade Union Congress is not out to exploit Labour for political purposes—a phrase which has no meaning. It is out to give Labour its politics. When the puppets of the Government, (and His Excellency is quite well aware as to the persons to whom I refer) set out to delude Labour about its rights and are employed to create discord in its ranks, that is known in official language as "taking a genuine interest in Labour." But when the worker is taught to regard himself not merely as a wage-slave but as a citizen, the official version is that "this is the exploitation of Labour for political purposes." Does His Excellency suggest that the millions of industrial workers and the many more millions of agricultural workers of India, have no concern with their activities as citizens, but must employ their organised strength merely to fight for questions of wages and hours of work? In every country in the world Labour has its own politics. In every country in the world Labour is striving to jump into the saddle of Government because it is realised that even the most elementary questions relating to the most elementary details about wages and hours cannot be settled satisfactorily for Labour without political power. Of course, I realise quite well that His Excellency can have no quarrel provided the politics are those of a nominated member. Is it necessary for me to add that the politics of the President of the Trade Union Congress can never be such as to pay heed to the soft corns of employers or officials, but must if necessary speak the truth that is in the hearts of India's enslaved and exploited millions?

ENFRANCHISEMENT OF WOMEN.

ANIMATED DISCUSSION IN ASSEMBLY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Feb. 2.

The galleries of the Legislative Assembly were crowded by Indian and European ladies who evinced keen interest in the discussion on Mr. Joshi's resolution for the removal of sex disqualifications in voting at elections for the Assembly. The debate was animated lasting for three hours and the hall resounded with cheers when the motion was carried by a majority of twenty-five votes. The discussion revealed a desire on part of even orthodox sections to grant their women freedom to exercise their mind in civic matters as they do in domestic affairs. The recent political and social activities of the women of Bengal and other provinces have contributed not a little to the change in the mentality of the members of the conservative school of thought, some of whom declared unambiguously that they were out for the equality of women "orthodox as I appear to be, a devout Hindu as I am, I cannot with any conscience say that this resolution is in any way premature. I therefore heartily support it". In these unequivocal terms Mr. Rangachari of Madras, a Brahman of Brahmans opened his mind and the Assembly was agreeably surprised to find such modern ideas in unexpected places. The reasons for his attitude were not a to seek for as he himself explained it was, the four hundred out of six hundred women votes of his Municipal Ward that secured for him a seat in the Madras Corporation. "Sir, I can criticise the budget of the Government of India but I dare not criticise my family budget" On hearing this statement of Mr. Rangachari who justified his support of women's suffrage by such arguments the house as well as the ladies in the gallery were provoked to laughter. The Madras and Bombay benches gave whole hearted support to the resolution, while Bengal members were discreetly silent. They dared not go against the express verdict of their Provincial Council and Dr. Sarbadhikl and Mr. Abul Kasim were therefore content with offering their personal support because their province was not so fortunately situated in social matters as Bombay and Madras. Cries of shame greeted these observations of the representatives of Bengal, but every sympathy was expressed in their difficult situation to speak on behalf of their constituents.

A DISCORDANT NOTE.

A discordant note was however struck by Mr. Ujagar Singh Bedi of Punjab and a Mahomedan both of whom delievered manuscript eloquence the latter in Urdu before an amused assembly which was told that the Moslem religion prevented their ladies from coming out of their houses. This drew the ire of even such a dilapidated figure as Mr. Sarfaroz Hussain Khan who sprang upon the scene and vehemently gave the lie direct to the Moulvi's statement by declaring that his religion did allow the ladies to go out but with the veil on and when such revered ladies as the mother and wife of Mr. Mohomed Ali were going out with Purda on there was no reason why Moslem ladies could not go to polling booths to record their votes. Mr. Subrahmanyam rightly took to task Mr. Cotelingam for his half hearted support to the motion when his advanced and progressive Christian community had done so much in the cause of the country and further rebuked his Christian colleague of Bellary for having frightened off Indian Annie Besants and Sarojini Naidus galore stumping the country. The discussion revealed difference of opinion on this question even among Europeans for while Sir Sydney Crookshank supported it Sir Godfry Fell assumed the ungallant role as he himself called it of opposing it because in his opinion when women were already ruling the homes it was most unnecessary that they should be allowed to meddle with what is essentially man's. The resolution was however carried but Mr. Ujagar Singh who opposed it remained neutral at the time of voting. Evidently the discussion had changed this ultra conservative from his attitude of stout opposition to that of benevolent neutrality. It really looked like one coming to scoff but remaining to pray.

MALABAR RELIEF.

A LADIES' PUBLIC MEETING.

A public meeting of the women of Bombay was held last evening at the Vanitu Vishram Relief Fund, Mrs. Jaijee J. Petit presiding.

Mrs. Petit said owing to the Moplah troubles many families had to have their houses and their belongings and had thus been altogether stranded. The wives and children of the Moplahs, who had left their homes, had also become indigent and they had nothing with which to support themselves. She then gave an account of the relief measures taken by Mr. Devdhar and his co-workers in Malabar. They were spending Rs. 4,000 per day and it was expected that a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs was required to complete the relief work. They would have to spend a large sum of money until more stable conditions prevailed and the people were able to till the land and return to their occupations. She appealed to the women to do their best to collect funds for the relief of the suffering men, women and children in the afflicted Malabr.

Mrs. Janakibai Bhatt made a statement in Marathi of the work done in Malabar by the Bombay Ladies' Deputation.

The following resolutions were then passed. The first resolution supported the resolution passed at the public meeting in January last and appealed to the women of Bombay "to come forward in large numbers to support this fund in all possible ways". The second resolution authorised a committee to be formed; the third resolution asked the Committee to approach various associations and persons with a view to collection of funds, and the fifth expressed a wish that the funds so collected might be set apart for the relief of women and children.

A sum has already been collected by the women, the Rashtriya Stree Sabha contributing Rs. 900 through its president, Mrs. Naidu.

KARACHI MUNICIPALITY'S ADDRESS TO PRINCE.

PASSED BY A NARROW MAJORITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Feb. 1.

A special general meeting of the Municipality was held this evening at 6 p.m. to consider and pass the draft address of welcome to be presented to the Prince, Mr. Ghulamali Chagla presiding. Mr. Ghulamhussain Kassim moved that the original draft as submitted by the sub-committee be adopted. Four amendments requiring certain aditions or deletions were moved. The most important was that by Mr. Deepchand recommending the addition of a clause that the Prince be prayed in the address to represent the present political situation and the peoples' feelings to the King Emperor and the British people. The chairman ruled at the outset that each amendment would be pitted against the original proposition and not one against another. Mr. Deepchand's amendment was carried by a large majority all excepting European members voting for it. Thus in the light of the President's ruling the amendment became incorporated in the original address, but further intricacies arising the chairman went back upon his decision. The remaining three amendments were negatived and the amended address was put to vote as a substantive proposition. Quite unexpectedly the situation became critical because European members and the ultra-loyalists would not have voted for the address in its amended form and the address as a substantive proposition would have failed. There were whispers and open consultations when this new position dawned upon the co-operating councillors. The chairman immediately changed his mind and put the amended address as against the original in the face of strong protests. The original draft was carried by a narrow majority of two, nineteen voting for and seventeen against it. There is strong feeling against the President's illegal action even among some Moderate Councillors.

PRINCE AT INDORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

INDORE, Feb. 2.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales speaking at Indore Durbar said: "It gives me great pleasure to be able to follow in the footsteps of my father and visit Central India. I thank the rulers and the states of Central India for the very warm welcome which they have extended me. Your Highnesses and Your Highnesses' states gave many striking proofs in the great war of your traditional loyalty to Crown and the Empire and I can assure Your Highnesses that your efforts and devotion have been noted by the King-Emperor with heartfelt appreciation and gratitude. More than a century ago this part of India was a scene of recurring strife and bloodshed. I rejoice to think that this distinguished gathering to-day is a symbol of unity and concord which now prevails in Central India. It is a source of pride to me to reflect that this peace is the outcome of relations which have been established between Your Highnesses' states and the British Government.

It is a source of great pleasure to me to have been able to meet so many representatives of the ruling houses of Central India to-day. I trust that personal acquaintance now made will bring to each of us that closer perception, better understanding and more instinctive sympathy which is the outcome of a fuller mutual knowledge. If my hope in this respect is fulfilled our gathering to-day will indeed have had the happiest issue."

AKALI CEASES PUBLICATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 1.

The "Akali," the organ of the Akalis has also ceased publication owing to forfeiture of security.

According to first forecast 1921-22 the total area sown in India is estimated at 27,730,000 acres, an increase of 20 per cent compared with the last year.—(A.) P.J

THE ART EXHIBITION.

A POOR SHOW.

(CONTRIBUTED.)

The Bombay Art Society has been holding its annual exhibition in the local Town Hall, for now, nearly thirty years. And, as is usual with the Society, prizes and medals are awarded to certain exhibitors whom the society thinks worthy of such an honour. Outside of prizes and medals, it also grants commendatory certificates. And this routine has now been going unabated and unchanged for three decades. The latest exhibition, the 31st of its kind, marks, we are sorry we have to say it, rather a state of decline than of upward and onward march. This year's exhibits were so few that the Town Hall seemed too big for such a poor show.

The show was poor both in quantity and quality. In the first place, the Exhibition has struck us more as a hotch-potch than something that was calculated to inspire and impress the idea of a prevailing purpose running through it all. India seemed to be sitting on the back-seat at this exhibition. Nothing in her ancient or modern life seemed to have caught the artists' or the organizer's fancy. Originality was at a discount. Here there and everywhere, the visitor felt that he was being overborne with an oppressive sense of a copy and poor imitation. It was an easy and correct guess that no one had attempted his best, and none had worked his hardest and longest to show the best. Some exhibits were such as to do discredit even to a tyro. How do these men aspire to send such sorry specimens of art to such an exhibition? And stranger still, how, do the examiners and the Committee stop short of showing them the scrap-heap which is the only place for such as these. In art even the second best is so harassing to the sensitive eye. What then, of the veriest daubs, defective in outline, anatomy, pose, perspective, and colour? And they are hung up in the Town Hall for visitors to look on!

So, we have no hesitation in declaring that this year's Bombay Art Exhibition has proved a dismal failure. Since the death of the late Prof. Muller, an enthusiast and a connoisseur in these matters, we feel that the work of the Society has been siezed upon by a palsied hand! Now, for the credit of Bombay, and just to keep its fair name untarnished, this ought not to be allowed to go on.

If the fault is of the organization, reorganize it; if it is of the office bearers, remodel the whole machinery. If it is the artists that are to blame, offer them a better incentive, rouse up then genius; teach them better; arrange for a better and smoother co-operation. We remind those who are responsible for these matters, that they have a great trust to discharge both by the artists and the public of Bombay. And this will not do.

Coming now to particulars, we must say that even among the average bad and poor lot, there are a few pictures that are really of the best. One such is by Mrs. Lucy Sultan Ahmed (No. 378) called *Winter Sunshine*. It has deservedly earned the Society's gold medal for the year. One has to *see* the picture in order to appreciate the effect of water and its shadow in the mountain, secured by rapid and marvellous strokes of the brush. You look at the picture from a distance. And it seems so real and vivid. You look at it from close quarters, and you get an insight into the workmanship of the artist.

The other paintings that arrest attention are those by Mr. Muzumdar, that of Dushassan and Draupadi by Mr. Dhurandhar, and that by Mr. Taskar which has won the silver medal. Mr. Parandekar's Nature-scenes, Miss Burton's pictures and Mr. Kamad Ali's Markandeya are some very notable works of art. Mr. N. R. Sardesai's work also deserves special reference here. Mr. Haldankar's Damayanti looks stilted and a copy; but it is more than made up by his portrait work. Mr. Talvadekar gets a prize for a painting of Rukhmini Swayamwar; and Mr. Advalpalkar for an episode in Kalidasa's Shankuntala. Well, frankly, they do not deserve them.

The water-colour works of Mr. N. R. Sardesai are of a very entrancing character. Mr. Gorakshakar has done excellent work in Black and White. We have already referred to the very poor show in the sculpture department of this year's Exhibitions. Of course, works of artists like Messrs. Phadke and Mhatre are sure to arrest attention. But when that much is said, all is said about this side. We think this year the Silver medal for sculpture should have gone to Mr. Ayangar.

In pastel and crayon work Mr. G. V. had easily carries the palm, this year, over all others. His "Maiden Meditation" is a real thing of beauty—a joy for ever," to feast on and admire. In photography, Messrs. Gurudas and Co.'s bust photo of Mrs. Setna easily stands first, also works of Messrs. Unwalla, Jehangir Bapuji are not far from rare and beautiful.

In knitting and embroidery work, Miss Bhandarkar, Mrs. Nageshkar and Mrs. Patgaonkar have done beautiful work. Mrs. Nageshkar's 'Shwaji' is really of an excellent order.

But on the whole, we cannot help emphasizing the fact once again that this year's exhibition is a dismal failure. The Indian artists have not done their best. The European artists have also not responded to the call. The organizers seem to have come out only because they must. There is no zest, no hard work, no co-operation, no taste, no plan and no earnestness.

Is the Exhibition stricken with old age? In India things have a tendency to become rapidly, an "antiquity," to use Walter Bagehot's phrase. Exhibitions meant to inspire, instruct and delight are not of this kind. We earnestly hope we may be enabled to write differently next year!

PTOMAINE POISONING OF 7 PERSONS.

SEQUEL TO TAKING TINNED MEAT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Feb. 2.

Quiet a sensation has been created by sudden ptomaine poisoning of six women and one man of the local "Friend-in-need Society" by taking tinned meat. All have been taken to hospital, one case being regarded particularly serious.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

(BY N. C. VAKIL.)

The problem of Imperial Preference which has acquired great prominence in recent years and which is one of the main questions on which the Fiscal Commission has been asked to report is as the phrase itself suggests more an Imperial problem than an Indian one. So far as we are concerned, therefore, this problem ought to be decided with reference to our position in the British Empire. The two things, however, which any one who approaches this problem ought to be clear about are: (1) the broad features of British Imperial Policy, and (2) the position of Imperial Preference in that policy.

Rise of the Colonies.

Though the Imperial or Colonial policy of Great Britain is not the outcome of a definite goal laid down by the British Government we can trace an evolutionary process marked by three important stages in the history of this policy.

In spite of the disillusion caused by the war of American Independence, the British Government centralised the control of the Colonies in the Colonial Office. The interference from Downing Street was naturally resented by the Colonies, and the demand for Responsible Government grew more insistent in course of time. The Colonies saw only in this, the solution of their political, economic or social questions. In a timid and half-hearted fashion, the British Government gradually responded to this demand, and the Colonies got one after another cherished rights to manage their own affairs. This was the first stage. In the second stage of their political evolution the Colonies gave practical expression to some of the ideas of the French Revolution. One of these leading ideas was the cause of the tendency in the nineteenth century, of States having common interests to combine in some form of Federation or Union. In Canada, Australia, and South Africa there were various forces which were centrifugal in their effect rather centripetal. The problem of the English and the French with their different languages, laws and institutions was acute in Canada; in addition to a more acute problem between the Boers and the English in South Africa, there was an increasing native population; the continental size of Australia, its physical features, and the radically different fiscal policies of different Australian Colonies tended in the direction of a separate existence instead of a union. In spite of this, however, there was a stronger force at work in all these places. The "subconscious promptings of nationhood" had a dominating influence in every movement. To the aid of this all-powerful sentiment came the consciousness of material advantage in the formation of federal unions. The desire to put an end to racial friction, the fear of absorption by the United States of America, and the pride of developing North America as an independent nation, resulted in the formation of what is known as the Dominion of Canada. The homogeneous population of the Australian Colonies felt the want of a central authority to control affairs common to them all, chiefly that of defence against Asiatic or European aggression and hence they formed the Commonwealth of Australia. The accomplishment of such a union took a longer time in South Africa. The mistakes of the Colonial Office and the jealousies of the several states were the causes of the delay. With the gradual increase in common needs such as Customs Duties, on the one hand, and with the conferment of self-government on the different states, on the other, the Union of South Africa was at last formed.

Colonial Ambition.

Canada, Australia and South Africa were thus developing into separate nations, but their position as such was not recognised in the international councils of the world. In several important matters their position was subordinate to that of the British Government; the foreign policy of the Empire was specially controlled by the British Cabinet. With the growth of the national spirit, however, their powers and pretensions increased. The Colonies naturally became impatient of the supreme power of the Imperial Parliament even though it was not used often; and their Executive considered themselves to be His Majesty's advisers as much as the British Cabinet.

The same powerful impulse of nationalism found expression in their fiscal policies, in their preparations for naval and military defence, and in their claims to be consulted in foreign negotiations. Their protective policy, due to the same irresistible sentiment, has been modified in favour of the mother country by a system of preference, which shows their desire for the unity of the Empire, and the goodwill of the mother country.

Attitude of England.

Let us look at the reaction which this great change in the Colonies has brought on England. There was a time when the Colonies were thought of with indifference; it was believed that sooner or later they would sever their connections with the mother country and prefer an independent existence. With the increasing power of Germany and Italy in Continental Europe, and with the phenomenal growth of the United States of America, the position of England was relatively changed and she began to appreciate the importance of her Oversea Dominions. They were once regarded as an extension of England, a part of Greater Britain; they now came to be regarded as members of a partnership. The great Imperialist, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain said in 1903: "When I speak of our Colonies, it is an expression; they are not ours—they are not ours in the sense that we possess them. They are sister States, able to treat with us from an equal position, able to hold to us, willing to hold to us, but able also to break with us." This inevitable change of attitude towards the Colonies has found expression in two new institutions, (1) the High Commissioner and (2) the Imperial Conference.

The High Commissioner.

The position of a Colonial High Commissioner corresponds to that of an Ambassador. He is appointed by his own Government and acts as confidential agent thereof. With the increase in the power of a Colony the power of its representative, the High Commissioner is likely to increase, till he will be authorised to confer with the representatives of other Powers. The distinct tendency to increase the dignity and authority of "the Sister Nations" is shown in the proposal "that the High Commissioner should become the sole channel of communication between the Imperial Government and the Dominion Government."

Imperial Conference.

The Imperial Conference may be well described to be an institution meant to bring about closer unity among the different parts of the British Empire. Without a parallel in history, it is peculiarly a British Institution. At first known as the Colonial Conference, it has undergone from time to time several changes in form and character, into the details of which we need not enter here. A study of the development of this institution, however, shows the triumph of the principle of nationality in the Colonies, and its effect on the policy of the British Government towards them. According to the resolution of the Colonial Conference of 1907, an Imperial Conference is convened every four years to discuss questions of common interest. The British Prime Minister and the Prime Ministers of the self-governing states of the Empire are the ex-officio members. They meet on a footing of equality with the same voting power. The seniority and the wide interests of the United Kingdom are recognised; the British Prime Minister is the President; and the Secretary of State for the Colonies who is also an ex-officio member presides in the absence of the Prime Minister. Attendance is not compulsory. It is a deliberative body, without legislative or executive authority. The decisions of the Conference have to be sanctioned by the Parliaments of the respective states before being executed. In the resolution of 1907 defining the constitution of the Imperial Conference India does not find a place. At the Imperial War Conference of 1917, however, the representatives of the Government of India were invited; and the above resolution was modified so as to allow such representation in future conferences, and hence the nomination of Lord Sinha and afterwards of the Right Hon. Shastri in connection with recent meetings of the Conference.

The results achieved by these Conferences have not been unimportant. The construction of the Pacific Cable, the reduction of cable rates, postage rates, and canal dues are among the early achievements of the Conference. For the successful prosecution of the War in which the cooperation of the Colonies and India was an essential condition; as well as for the solution of many post-war problems this institution has done great service. It may be noted that one of the important developments has been that the representatives of the Colonies and recently of the Government of India have been admitted to the deliberations of the Committee of Imperial Defence.

ASSAULT ON A PUBLIC PROSECUTOR.

TWO BRITISH SOLDIERS SENTENCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 31.

Mr. Burn I.C.S., 1st class Magistrate, Rawalpindi has passed orders in the case in which Mr. Lorindaram, Public Prosecutor of Campbellpu was assaulted by two British soldiers, Gunner Murray and Driver Burton at Zanilla Railway Station on the 30th September last. Murray was found guilty under Section 323 I.P.C., and sentenced to two months imprisonment, while Burton was convicted of offence under Section 504 I.P.C., and sentenced to one week. It may be mentioned that Burton was at the time of assault being carried to Poona as a prisoner for assaulting a non-cooperator for which he was court-martialled and given three months' imprisonment.

Their most sacred Islamic Imperial Majesties the Amir and the Queen of Afghanistan through His Excellency Mahmood Tarzi, Foreign Minister have issued Firmans of appointment to Lady Doctor Anwari Begum wife of Doctor Saiyyid Abid Hussain Fatehpoori, at present residing at Gwalior.

FOR SMYRNA RELIEF.

APPEAL FOR DISCARDED FOREIGN CLOTHES.

The Hon. Secretary, Central Khilafat Committee of India, Bombay, writes:—

The public are hereby informed that 5672 woolen, silk, and cotton clothes in 15 bales and 1279 woollen and cotton blankets in 4 bales were despatched to the Secretary, Red Crescent Society of Adalia, by the steamer "Mesilia" which sailed Bombay on the 15th. November last. Now 11470 woollen, silk, and cotton clothes in 15 bales have been despatched to Adalia for the use of the sufferers of Smyrna by the s.s. 'Nippon' of Lloyd Triestino Company, which sailed Bombay on the 1st. instant. The total number of clothes and blankets despatched to Smyrna is 17,142 and 1,279 respectively, in addition to five thousand blankets which were sent to His Excellency Djami Bey last year. Other clothes are also ready and will be sent when the acknowledgment receipt of the above is received.

All the Mussalmans of India are requested to discard their foreign clothes and send them to us for being despatched to Smyrna. The accounts of the condition of the sufferers of Smyrna are heartrending. Helpless men, women, and orphans are dying of exposure and starvation in large numbers. Those who wish to save their lives should lose no opportunity in sending their foreign clothes to us. Arrangements for their immediate despatch will be made.

MESOPOTAMIAN WASTE.

£137,000,000 SPENT IN COUNTRY OF BARREN DESERTS.

WHAT CHURCHILL ECONOMY' MEANS.

Mr. Robert S. Pengelly Writes in the "Daily News:—

It is clearly necessary that the House of Commons, and, failing it, public opinion in this country should make its voice heard against the continuance of our military occupation of Mesopotamia.

The news revealed this week that the Air Ministry is sending numbers of special troop-carrying aeroplanes to be used as a sort of flying constabulary across the deserts of Irak indicates that *more money is to be wasted* at the very moment when the public have been expecting that the British and and Indian troops in that country were to be relieved by the Arab army to be recruited by the new King of Irak.

NEW METHODS OF WAR.

When the outbreak of Kurds took place last August in the Rowanduz district on the Persian frontier the expedient of dropping bombs from ordinary aeroplanes proved to be ineffective as a pacificatory measure, and it was necessary to send a force of infantry.

The new idea is to send into a disturbed area planes each carrying ten soldiers and their ammunition and machine-guns, and so enable them, without a toilsome march, to suppress any revolt against King Feisul, who, as Mr. Asquith said, is the latest to receive a "coupon" from the British Government.

It is quite evident that the promises of "economy" which have been so freely made by Mr. Churchill and others must be quite illusory. Although the flying constabulary may be cheaper at the moment than the the Army we have hitherto maintained the commitments in which this aerial policy will entangle us must certainly prove grave and costly.

Mr. Asquith in the House last July asserted without official challenge that *byMarch next this country will have spent in Mesopotamia since the Armistice* £137,000,000—to liberate, to subjugate, and to educate a population of 2,250,000.

One would suppose that we had the purse of Fortunatus that we should throw away these vast sums on a country which the Foreign Office report, prepared for Versailles, subsequently describes as "a miserable wilderness of barren desert alternating with vast swamps."

ARID WASTES.

It is a region with a summer temperature reaching 110 Fah. at Bagdad, and over 120 Fah. in Northern Irak. "By far the greater part of the country is either marshland or arid waste." There are extensive permanent swamps, besides temporary river inundations, which may dry up in a few months or may remain stagnant for years. Malaria is naturally prevalent, and cultivation is almost entirely limited to the neighbourhood of the rivers and

But the reader who recalls the declaration of a prominent member of the Coalition Party in Scotland in that rosy December of 1918 that *Mesopotamia was so rich that it might almost pay for the war*—will murmur in bewilderment that blessed word "irrgation."

It is quite true that before the war Sir William Willcocks had a grandiose vision of irrigation schemes in order to grow grain, and that the Germans proposed to turn Irak into one huge cotton-field if they ever obtained control of it.

But the Foreign Office report already mentioned dryly alludes to the difficulty of harmonising "the costs of irrigation and the revenue from cultivation."

With an average density of 10 persons per square mile there is not sufficient agricultural population for the areas, even if they were irrigated, and the complicated system of tribal land tenure would introduce great political difficulties if settlers from elsewhere were introduced.

But the best test of what Mesopotamia is really worth to us is its total foreign trade at its main port of Basrah, which was never more than £6,000,000, adding imports and exports, in any year before the war.

WASTEFUL EXPENDITURE.

We have therefore spent in three years on military adventures in Mesopotamia rather more than 20 times the total value of the whole foreign trade of this Delectable Land.

One realises that a capitalist must often sink money for some years to get his ultimate return; but did any capitalist outside Colney Hatch sink in three years, not the equivalent of his future profits for 20 years—that would be sufficiently amazing—but the value of the total volume of his own and his competitors' trade in that area for that period?

When Mr. Asquith in 1919 urged that we should abandon the interior and only hold the port of Basrah, the sea gate of Bagdad—where Sinbad sailed away on his voyages to the great Loadstone Mountain and the Valley of Diamonds—Mr. Lloyd George ridiculed the "stupid old policy of sticking to the coast."

As Bagdad is over 400 miles above Basrah, and we know to our cost the difficulty of conducting military operations on rivers so uncertain as the Tigris and the Euphrates, the policy, would seem to have ben a wise and prudent one, but Mr. Lloyd George, then in the high-flying stage of his career, laughed it to scorn.

Now we find the "Times" special correspondent at Teheran in a series of sensational but obviously well-documented articles demanding that we shall evacuate the whole of Irak now, while there is yet time.

It may be that there are some audacious or innocent partisans of the Coalition who will urge that we are in Mesopotamia irrespective of cash considerations, and that we are setting up there an independent and free Arab Government.

There is no doubt that this is another huge make-believe. We promised the people of Irak by the mouths of our generals, confirmed by the Anglo-French Agreement of November 8, 1918, a national Government of their own free choice.

After many delays, Sir Percy Cox was sent out 15 months ago. He was instructed to prepare an electoral law, by virtue of which a National Assembly should be elected, which should decide the future form of government. The electoral law has been drawn up and never put into operation, th eNational Assembly has never been elected, the Emir Feisul (son of the King of the Hedjaz) has been foisted on the country as King of Irak after a so-called "referendum."

This farce consisted in asking the sheikhs and notables whether they would accept him immediately after Seyyid Talib, one of the leaing Arabs in the provisional Government, a thoroughly pro-British notable, had been suddenly arrested and deported to Ceylon because he had at his own dinner-table indiscreetly criticised the selection of a stranger like Feisul.

STROKE OF TERRORISM.

By this stroke of terrorism the most wonderful unanimity was secured among the notables but the welcome of the Emir Feisul when he landed at Basrah, we are told, "would have frozen even the proverbial brass monkey."

Instead of giving the Arabs, who form the dominant majority of the population, the government of their own choice we have foisted on them an Arab king who is a stranger and is dependent on our support—a sort of John Baliol of Bagdad.

We shall certainly get neither thanks, honour, nor profit by staying any longer in Irak, and no oilfields can compensate the British taxpayer for further waste in this area. If King Feisul can maintain himself on the throne of the "Arabian Nights" let him do so without British blood or money.

But this attempt to localise the story of the Enchanted Horse to the present age in Bagdad by means of troop-carrying aeroplanes will in the end involve the waste of both.

"APPEAL FOR RELEASE."

GOVT. REJECTED IT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 1.

A press communique, 1st February 1922 says:—On the 2nd September 1921 one P. V. Hanumantha Rao was directed by the District Magistrate of Tanjore to enter into a bond of Rs. 1,000 with two sureties in like amounts to be of good behaviour. On information that he had delivered malicious speeches calculated to excite disaffection towards Government and promote feelings of racial hatred and having refused to furnish security was committed to prison for one year. He subsequently petitioned the District Magistrate for release, but the release without furnishing security, was refused and on the 2nd January he submitted a petition to the Government expressing regret for his former actions which he attributed to the influence of false friends, promising, for the future, to hold aloof from Non-Cooperation movement, and refrain from making political speeches, and asking to be released on 21st January 1922.

Government had received an appeal for clemency for petitioner from Mr. Subramania Siva, who after having been convicted of offences under section 124A and 153A of Indian Penal Code and sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for two years, was recently released after promising on his word of honour and on all that he held sacred on the face of earth to refrain altogether from politics in future. A few days before writing this appeal, however, Subramania Siva had published in the "Hindu'" the repudiation of the undertaking on the strength of which his release was ordered, and this signal example of how little reliance can be placed on promises of one adherent of Non-Cooperation movement is not calculated to add weight to an appeal from such quarters. In view of this and of Hanumantha Rao's own record, Government are not prepared to order release of P. V. Hanumantha Rao unless he furnishes the security required of him by the District Magistrate of Tanjore.

The Prince of Wales to Governor of the Central Provinces, Nagpur wired:—"On leaving the Central Provinces, I thank Your Excellency very warmly for all your kindness and hospitality to me. I much enjoyed my visit to Nagpur and appreciated the kind welcome which I received from the peoples of the Central Provinces. Please thank all officials and non-officials who worked so hard and successfully in connetion with the arrangements for my visit." (A. P.)

FISCAL COMMISSION.

MADRAS CHAMBER'S EVIDENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 31.

The Indian Fical Commission presided over by Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoola arrived at Madras to-day from Rangoon. Besides Mr. Keyness vice-President of the Commission, Sir Edgar Melborton, Mr. Birla and Mr. Rhodes have not been able to accompany the Commission to Madras. Shortly after arrival the committee commenced the examination of witnesses at the Victoria Buildings. The first witnesses examined were Sir Gordon Fraser, Messrs. Alexander and Works, representatives of the Madras Chamber of Commerce which submitted a written statement in which the Chamber favoured free trade but had no objection to the imposition of customs duty for revenue purposes and saw no reason to depart from the present policy with regard to tariff.

The Chamber had no objection to the imposition of temporary protective duties on some imported manufactures but not on all.

Mr. Alexander said that free trade was the best policy. The witness could not mention the name of any civilized country which had developed its industries without some protective tariff. The Chamber was prepared to assist handloom industries to a small extent. It was the Chamber's opinion that Imperial preference would result in some loss to India. Sir Gordon Fraser examined thought that industries in the country would prosper under the existing policy. Sir Gordon Fraser also stated that any duty imposed on yarns would interfere with the handloom industry. In reply to a question Mr. Alexander stated that he believed in assisting industries but it must be on the basis of free trade.

Mr. Wood of Messrs. Parry and Co., was next examined. He strongly favoured the free trade policy and spoke in support of the present system concerning the tariff. The witness further favoured the view of Madras Chamber in regard to the imposition of protective duties on import.

PROTECTION BADLY REQUIRED.

Mr. B. Papaiya Chetty was next examined as a representative of the small capitalists of Madras. He favoured the policy of protection as long as India remained as the importer of manufactured goods and considered that tariffs provided more suitable form of taxation for this country than direct taxation. He opinioned that excise duties should only be levied when industry was well established in the country. The witness was opposed to Imperial preference as it was prejudicial to the fostering of Indian industries which required protection badly. The witness believed that the protective duty combined with the Government assistance would give great stimulus to small industries. The witness was interested in pencil industry for which he thought there were natural advantages.

The committee will sit in Madras throughout this week before leaving for Bombay.

PROTECTION AND FREE TRADE FAVOURED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 1.

The Fiscal Commission reassembling this morning, Southern India Chamber of Commerce, was represented by Messrs. C. Gopala Menon and C. Doraswamy Iyengar, who in the course of evidence generally favoured protection and preferred increase in direct taxation. The Indian Tariff should be framed with the object of fostering Indian Industries. Protection must extend to important industries considered essential for the nation. The Chamber advocated organisation composed of the members on election basis for a definite period with an advisory function to investigate claims of various industries for the protection or the adjustment of toriff rates periodically. The Chamber's acceptance of Imperial preference would depend upon the economic gain. such preference may bring India which is too poor to make sacrifice for the sake of the Empire.

The Madras Trade Association represented by Messrs. Smith, Nicholson and Luker, favoured free trade. Customs duties should be levied for revenue purpose. The rates of duty now in force should not be exceeded. They did not consider it would be advantageous to India to impose export duties on food-stuffs.

Mr. Smith, of P. Orr and Sons, said that in some cases Government had placed orders of supplies at nearly half cost in India.

Mr. A. M. Green, I.C.S., Collector of Customs, said that the present mixed and elastic system should be continued. This ensures that expensive goods will not escape more lightly than cheaper goods. Excise duties should only be imposed on articles which the legislature desires to tax for revenue purpose, for example, liquors, intoxicating drugs, tobacco and some other luxuries.

GODHRA ACTIVITY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

GODHRA, Feb. 1.

The members of the Congress Committee are moving in the villages of Godhra taluk to convey the message of the Congress to agriculturists. Meetings were held at Timba, Dadiser and Morwa on the 26th, 27th. and 28th January respectively. Messrs. Sukdev Maneklal Gandhe and Waman Mukadam addressed them.

SCIENCE CONGRESS SITTING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 1.

The Science Congress to-day split up in various sections and held simultaneous sittings in the Medical College. One of these sections was for Medical Research. Yesterday afternoon members of the Congress visited the Chrome Leather works at Pallavaram.

Opinions of the Day.

The Sankaran Nair Incident.

The Patrika: Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya, it now transpires, caught a Tartar in Sir Sankaran Nair. "I shall smash the conference"—said the latter in the meeting of the conference. And right glad he would have been to smash it but for Mr. Jaykar, one of the conveners, who said, "I demur to the attitude of the speaker. He has no right to wreck the Conference. If his principles are outraged he is at liberty to leave but not to destroy the Conference."

"Enter like a needle and come out like a plough-share"—we say in Bengali. Sir Sankaran has done that. He went as the speaker—the harmless fellow who has only to keep order in the meeting and see that the opinions of the members thereof as disclosed in the course of the discussion, were correctly focussed on the several resolutions. But what did the speaker in the present instance do? He took up the attitude of a violent partisan from the star and when he found that he was in the minority of one he raised his mighy fist to smash the Conference. But unable to do it he walked out—a perfect picture of important rage. All India laughs at him and we hope the Viceroy, a shrewd man of experience as he is, shares in the laugh.

When the Supreme Moment Comes.

The "Tribune":—Thus the "Times of India" is its issue of Monday:—"If the great moderate element in human societies is to exercise its influence in the State it must stand actively, not slavishly—that is the role for those who serve dictators—for law and order. When the supreme moment arrives, they must take their courage in their hands—as the Irish did—and brush aside the political wreckers." We congratulate Mr. Collins and Mr. Griffiths, both of whom were prominently associated with the late Republic, on the certificate of character they have succeeded, by their success, in obtaining from this typical Anglo-Indian journal, though perhaps it is with mingled surprise and amusement they will learn that they represented "the great moderate element" in Irish society, unless, of course, that expression is used in a strictly relative sense. However there is one assurance we can safely give to our contemporary. When "the supreme moment" arrives, that is when the substance of full and complete freedom is given to India. "the great moderate element" in Indian society will not be found wanting in its duty of brushing aside "the political wreckers' whom nothing but the shadow of India's reverance from the Empire would satisfy. In the meantime, it is the duty of all honest and patriotic Indians, whether moderate or otherwise, to strive by every legitimate and constitutional means in their power to hasten the arrival of that "supreme moment."

Uniformity of Sentences.

The Bengalee:—Sir William Vincent has promised in the Legislative Assembly to publish portions of the instructions issued to the various Provincial Governments regarding the uniformity of sentences to be applied, so far as possible, in all cases of breach of the Seditious Meetings Act and the Criminal Law Amendment Act. We should have been glad if the Government of India had agreed to publish the instructions in their entirety and had taken the public into their confidence on a matter in which their interests are so deeply involved. No good purpose could be served by keeping the correspondence to rot in one of the Home Members' pigeon-holes or in a thick veil of mystery. However, the public will remain on the tip-toe of expectation to see the portions of instructions issued to the Local Government which Sir William Vincent has promised to publish. We have reasons to think that the principle of uniformity of sentences has not been observed in recent political trials in the different provinces. While some of the sentences have been tempered with sympathetic consideration in the United Provinces, it has been all the other way about in Bengal. How much we wish that uniformity of sentences was maintained in the cases referred to and the sentences had leaned on the side of leniency!

Progressive Afghanistan

The Englishman: Afghanistan has exhibited, in recent years, a vitality which augurs well for its future. At one time it revelled in its splendid isolation, and not even those who believed in the eventual opening of the doors of China or Tibet dreamed that the impulse for establishing relations with the outside world would ever move Afghanistan. Now, however, we have the spectacle of Afghan missions visiting not only the countries of Europe but also the United States, Afghan youths crossing the seas to Europe to be educated, and Afghan business men visiting the countries of the East to inaugurate a new era of trade. There is, at the present moment, an Afghan mission in China negotiating for a trade agreement with the Peking Government, and similar negotiations have taken place between the Afghans and the Japanese. These activities mark a revolution in the ideas of Afghans as to the benefits to be derived from free and unfettered trade with other countries. There is, however, still the old suspicion lingering in the mind of the Afghan against railways, or in other words, free intercourse with other nations, but, in view of the enormous strides in modernity which Afghanistan has already made, it will not be rash to predict that within the next few years the Afghans will begin to devise means for improving their transport facilities. Afghanistan is moving with the times.

LAHORE LETTER.

TRIBULATION OF VERNACULAR PRESS.

PROGRESS OF NATIONAL MOVEMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Jan. 23.

The Punjab Government having declared, in the local Legislative Council, their decision to release the Sikh prisoners, arrested and convicted in connection with the meetings held at different places to discuss the question of keys of the Golden Temple Treasury of Amritsar, about 90 of them were released from the Lahore Central Jail on the 14th instant. A large number of Akali Sikhs—men and women—had assembled outside the jail to offer a hearty reception to the brave band of sufferers in the cause of their religion. A huge procession was formed, and the heroes of the Sikh community were conducted through the principal streets of the town in a triumphant pageant.

The leaders of the Sikh community, including Sardar Bahadur Mahtab Singh, (formerly Public Prosecutor and Vice-President of the Panjab Legislative Council), and Sardar Kharak Singh, President of the Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee and an ex-vakil, who were undergoing sentences of imprisonment at Dera Ghazi Khan Jail, were also released on the 15th instant in the night. One of their comrades, Pandit Dina Nath, was detained behind against which the released leaders strongly protested and even refused to go out of the jail, but were ejected without further ceremony. They reached Lahore on the morning of the 18th instant, and received a rousing reception. They were taken through the town in a procession followed by multitudes of Sikh, Muslim and Hindu spectators. Short speeches were delivered by the Akali Sikhs at intervals; exhorting the people to wear *khaddar* and follow the programme of non-violent Non-Cooperation for the solution of the political and religious problems. The procession terminated at the house of Sardar Mahtab Singh near the D. A.-V. College.

MESSAGE OF CENTRAL LEAGUE TO SIKH PANTH.

The Central Sikh League has addressed a manifesto to the Sikh Panth. It says that it is the pious duty (dharma) of the Sikhs to join hands with sister communities and courageously face the calamities which are threatening the country. No doubt their attention has, for some time past, been diverted to the reform of their religious temples (Gurdwaras), but it can not be denied, at the same time, that Swarajya is a remedy for all the troubles. It, therefore, exhorts the Sikhs to offer the highest sacrifices that may be demanded for its attainment. Mother India, in the hour of her agony, cries to her sons aloud to come to her rescue. The manifesto appeals the Sikh community to follow the mandate of the National Congress, and offer themselves as volunteers in the struggle to free "Bharatmata."

LAHORE MUNICIPALITY.

The resignation of Major M. L. Ferrar (Deputy Commissioner, Lahore), ex-officio Chairman of the Lahore Municipal Committee, on the 13th instant afforded an opportunity to a certain section of the members of the Committee to try to elect a nominee of their own. Mr. Santanam and Dr. Gopi Chand being in jail, and Pandit Rambhaj Datt Chowdhry and Professor Ruchi Ram Sahni being absent from Lahore, the field was left clear to the Loyolist and Cooperationist party. Four of the sturdy Non-Cooperators being out of the way, ingenuity could not have conceived a more auspicious occasion for hastening the election of a worthy successor to the outgoing ex-officio president. A short notice was given to all whom it could reach, calling a meeting of the Committee for the 16th to elect a new president. Some of the members raised objections to this extraordinary procedure, and took strong exception to the indecent haste with which the promoters of the new election were expediting matters. There was a hot discussion for a sufficiently long time, but it was closed with the ruling of the Vice-President, Mian Abdul Aziz, declaring the meeting invalid under the municipal bye-laws, as three days' clear notice of it was not given by the Secretary to all the members. The meeting was, therefore, dissolved. Another special meeting of the Committee which was to have been held on the 19th, has been postponed to another date because in this case also 3 days' clear notice to the members had not been given. The hurriedness with which the meetings of the Committee are convened is due to the anxiety of most of the nominated and some of the other members to elect an easily pliable chairman from among their own ranks. The local Press is raising strong protest against these tactics and claims that the wards of Mr. Santanam and Dr. Gopi Chand should not go unrepresented in the choice of a new chairman. It remains to be seen what fruit the timely resignation of the official President brings.

PANJAB PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Panjab Provincial Congress Committee was held on the 18th instant in the office of the Committee. It warmly congratulated "the brave Khalsa on the occasion of the release of the "spirited Sikh leaders" and others, and expressed "intense gratification" at the growing spirit of nationalism throughout the province and offered heartfelt congratulations to political prisoners. The meeting further recorded its sincere appreciation of "the tremendous impetus which the province has received from the noble and inspiring participation of women of the Panjab in India's battle for freedom." The province was congratulated on its Civil Disobedience activities against the Criminal Law Amendment Act and the Seditious Meetings Act.

VERNACULAR PRESS IN THE PANJAB.

The vernacular Press has taken a leading part in educating the people of this province and infusing new spirit in the civic life of our countrymen. But it appears that the provisions of the Press Act which is under promise of repeal are freely used against the Urdu and Panjabi journals. The securities of the "Kesari" and the "Pratap" have been forfeited, and a security of Rs. 2,000 has been demanded from the "Bande Mataram." Now again the news of the forfeiture of the securities of "Siyasat" (Urdu daily), and "Akali" (Panjabi daily), have come. The publisher of the "Prakash" (weekly), a religious paper, has been ordered to give security of Rs. 2,000. There is a great cry in the province against the inception of this policy, and the survival of the papers after this is said to be problematic.

PROGRESS OF NATIONAL MOVEMENT.

14th and 15th January:—Public meeting at Lahore to congratulate Panjab leaders on their arrests and conviction; 39 volunteers of Amritsar sentenced to 5 months' rigorous imprisonment and fine each for bringing out procession; procession of ladies at Lahore divided in 12 groups of 1,000 each passed through the streets, preaching *khaddar*, and enrolment for the National Volunteer Corps; 46 convicted and 44 under-trial prisoners released from the Central Jail, Lahore, and carried in procession; ladies' meeting and procession in Multan preaching Swadeshi and boycott of foreign cloth; Sikh leaders released from Dera Ghazi Khan Jail; the President, District Congress Committee, Hissar, and one Congress worker of Bhiwani arrested under Section 117, I. P. C., and the Criminal Law Amendment Act; groups of National and Khilafat volunteers marched through the streets of Jhelum, no arrests made; a Rawalpindi meeting congratulated Panjab leaders on their conviction.

16th January:—Public meeting, Multan, congratulated Lala Lajpat Rai and party on conviction.

17th January:—Deputation at Lahore headed by Kumari Lajjyawati requested liquor vendors not to sell liquor; proceeded to the D. A.-V. College main hostel and enrolled some students as volunteers.

18th January:—Meeting of the Panjab Provincial Congress Committee at Lahore; released Sikh leaders reached Lahore, were given tremendous ovation; the Presidents of the District Congress Committees, City Congress Committee, and the District Khilafat Committee, Amritsar, sentenced to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment, and fine of Rs. 500 each; removed from Amritsar to Mianwali by night train; 14 volunteers of Amritsar sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment; 27 National volunteers who had assembled in the District Court compound, Ludhiana, to preach against the use of liquor, and to exhort the bidders at the auction of liquor contracts to desist from bidding were arrested. There being no bids, the auction of contracts was postponed; 12 of the volunteers were released after having been stripped of their uniform coats and caps, the rest detained in the lock-up, including L. Harkishen Lal Dogra, B.A., LL.B.

20th January:—Lala Bishen Nath, B.A., LL.B., ex-vakil and President, City Congress Committee, Lahore, sentenced to 2 months' simple imprisonment for attending and presiding over a public meeting at Lahore.

21st January:—Dr. Lal Singh and Mr. Mohammad Hayat, Lahore, sentenced to 3 months and 2 months' simple imprisonment respectively, under the Seditious Meetings Act.

22nd January:—A big ladies' procession at Lahore, and a public meeting.

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UNREST AMONG TENANTS.

"N. C. O. 'S THE CAUSE."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 1.

At to-day's meeting of the Bengal Council, the resolution asking for a committee to enquire into the cause of unrest prevailing among the tenants of the Midnapore Zemindary Coy., was discussed. Mr. Erfan Ali, who moved the resolution, said, it was a company subscribed by British financiers and managed by Englishman. He then cited a number of cases of alleged oppression by the company.

Col. Pugh said, the resolution raised racial qustion, the unrest among the tenants was caused by Non-Cooperators and not by the highhandedness of officers of the company.

The Maharaja of Burdwan opposing said, it would be a fatal mistake to institute an enquiry like this, which would greatly excite the tenants and precipitate the cult of Civil Disobedience among the tenants,

The resolution was negatived.

The next resolution urged the resumption of export of rice from Bengal. Discussion was proceeding when the Council adjourned till Monday next.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

BY M. K. GANDHI.

(FROM "YOUNG INDIA.")

In Bengal.

Things are no better in Bengal. In the name of 'law and order,' meetings are being forcibly broken up. Pandit Ambikaprasad Bajpeyi, editor of "Swatantra," Pandit L. N. Garde, editor of "Bharatmitra," are the latest additions to the roll of honour. The trial of Deshbandhu Chitta Ranjan Das and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad is dragging its weary length. In the Barisal jail six political prisoners are reported to be consigned to solitary cells for alleged breach of discipline. They are said to have been ordered to be put into fetters. Naren Babu, President of the Ferojpur Sub-divisional Committee, complained that the prisoners were "pulled by the ears." Khan Bahadur Moulvi Nemayet-ud-din who visited the prisoners is reported by the "Patrika" to have said that the cell prisoners were likely to suffer mental derangement if they were not removed from the cells. No doubt, even this inhumanity is to be defended in the interest of 'law and order.' Well may even Sir Hormusji Wadia declaim against such 'law and order.'

Thank God, that in spite of the trials Bengal is passing through, Babu Hardayal Nag, the President of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee and Vice-president of the Khilafat Committe, was able to issue the following manifesto:

"I again congratulate the citizens of Calcutta on their calm and cool behaviour at the public meetings held yesterday. Civil disobedience is in its experimental stage. Its success entirely depends upon the success of non-violence. Naturally some crowds gathered. It is most satisfactory to note that the crowds never displayed any attitude of retaliation under the baton charge of the police. Our national workers calmly and fearlessly went on with the proceedings of the meetings in spite of police interference. As a matter of fact, there was no disturbance of any sort and non-violence triumphed once again in the public squares of Calcutta. It is the duty of every citizen to advise the crowd on all occasions to be orderly and strictly non-violent.

"Non-violence is spiritual ulture and we want to make it a world-movement. We want not only a better India but a better world. The European war and the present godless state of the world are clear proofs of the failure of the attempt. It is a mistake to suppose that the European war has ended wars. It is now a smouldering fire to be re-kindled sooner or later. Criminal preparedness for war of certain nations is a menace to the world's peace. So it is not a day too soon to make the non-violent movement a world-movement. The fundamental principle of non-violence is *Ahimsa*. Hatred must not be met by hatred. It must be met by love. Racial animosity must not be met by racial rivalry, but by a feeling of universal brotherhood. We want to live, but that is no reason why we should kill our enemy. We must conquer him by love. All of us must live and all of us must live as friends and in peace. That is the ideal of Universal Brotherhood. It may not be too early to save the world from godlessness and destruction towards which it is drifting very rapidly. But before we make any attempt to make non-violence a world movement, we must save ourselves from being blotted out from the face of the earth. Serious endeavours are being made to cruch us and we must be on our guard. In addition to strict observance of Non-violence, strict discipline is to be maintained among our rank and file. No public meeting should be held in Calcutta and no mass civil disobedience should be started anywhere in Muffosil without the sanction of the Congress authority."

A Bengali friend writes to ask whether Bengal which has produced the fierce school of anarchists will keep non-violent to the end. Manifestos such as the above and the self-restraint of the people to which it refers do indeed fill me will hope. The anarchists were after all lovers of their country. They were sick unto death of the unmanliness with which not long ago we submitted to every wrong and insult. They were tired of the 'policy of mendicancy.' But the fiercest anarchists's breast must swell with pride when he sees round him the wonderful manifestation of unexampled courage that is being shown by men and women, young and old. 'Mendicancy' has given place to dignified self-assertion and civil defiance of authority that has entrenched itself behind arrogant repression. No other method could possibly hasten the country's progress by an inch or second. We want more, not less, of the spirit of non-violence to enable us to finish the struggle. And I am sure that if there is still any one with a belief in the necessity of violence for India's salvation, he cannot but be deeply stirred by the quiet courage Bengal is exhibiting to-day.

An Embarrassing Release.

Babu Bhagwandas has been suddenly and unconditionally released long before his time. He has my sincere sympathies. I was hoping to inform the public that Babu Bhagwandas was making literary researches and was quite happy in his solitude. Naturally he feels the discrimination made ostensibly in his favour but really against him. As he says in a public letter, if he deserved to be discharged, many others did likewise. Of those arrested in Benares, he was certainly the arch offender. He drafted the notice about *hartal*, he had it printed, he instigated Prof. Kriplani to hawk the notices. Why should the author of all this mischief be discharged before his time, Thus cogently argues Babu Bhagwandas. But I doubt not that he will have many opportunities of courting the attention of the authorities. If the forcible dispersals of public meetings in Bengal, Punjab, and elsewhere be an index of the mind of the authorities, we have to go through much greater heat than we have as yet done. The treatment we are receiving is after the Turkish bath style. In order to make it bearable the Government are taking us through a graduated series of heated chambers.

The Police Conference.

The address delivered by Babu Purna Chandra Bishwas, Deputy Superintendent of Police, as President of the All India Police Conference held some time back in Calcutta, has not drawn the same amount of public attention as its importance deserves. Purna Babu has lucidly stated the whole case for the police. There is no doubt about the unpopularity of the police in India, and the present outrageous acts of repression have probably added to it. But we must not forget that the police are mere instruments, wielded by the Government. The President says:—

"Here in India, the laws are made by Government and the people are of opinion that the laws are made to rule them, to control their naturaly aspirations and not for their benefit. We maintain the dignity of these laws and enforce them. That is one reason why we are so very unpopular." Again—"With the inauguration of the Reforms Scheme, the people have begun to realise that it is the laws that are unpopular and not the police, and that our only fault is that we are to carry out these unpopular laws."

The idea of ruling the people, of dominating them, of controlling their natural aspirations, as the President says, runs through the whole system of bureaucratic organisation in India. And as that work is done more directly through the agency of the police, it is interesting to read the confession of a distinguished member of that service on the matter.

"When I speak of our unpopularity, I cannot refrain from uttering, though unpleasant it may be, that our conduct rules and the attitude of our superiors rather accentuate our estrangement from the public. We cannot freely mix with them independently invoke their hearty co-operation and sympathy, for which there is the greatest need for our duties; if we do so, we are, on flimsiest pretext, looked upon with suspicion by superiors, even penalised and our promotions are stopped. I ask, comrades, who are responsible for this? I can at once say, we have absolutely no fault except that we belong to this unpopular department, and it is our superiors and conduct rules that widen this gulf."

But though the Government utilises the Indian police in this way, does it treat them and the better on that account? The ban of racial inferiority sits upon them as tightly as upon the general mass of the people, as the long list of their grievances will show. It is producing restlessness in the service, indications of which are now wanting. The President thus cautiously expresses it:—

"What will be the effect, if the subordinate police refuse to obey the command of their superior officer for dispersing or firing on a riotous mob? You may laugh at the idea, I too know that such a thing is impossible or at least undesirable. But no one knows how things change. You must not forget that the people of the country are no longer afraid of jail, and this spirit has also been imbibed by the subordinate police."

Purna Babu had to pay for all this outspokenness. He was summoned before Sir Henry Wheeler and ordered abruptly to join duty. But the delegates mildly demonstrated against the order and Purna Babu was triumphantly brought back from his train and taken in a procession to the conference to finish the proceedings.

A Contradiction.

The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Delhi has taken the trouble of controverting the allegations made in "Young India" of the 5th instant about jail treatment. In so far as the reply controverts specific charges about the Delhi Jail, I remain unconvinced. In so far as it refutes general charges, it is irrelevant. One may safely presume that food in the Delhi Jail, as also clothing, are no better than in the other Jails. We have the testimony of Messrs. Santanam and Desai to support Lala Shankerlal as to the quality of food issued. The wearer alone knows where the shoe pinches. Lala Shankarlal has made no charge about flogging. The correspondent, who sent his allegations, does not mention flogging in the Delhi Jail. He had only heard of flogging in some jails. Well, it has been officially admitted so far as the Punjab and Bengal are concerned. So far as Allahabad is concerned, Mr. Mahadev Desai's serious allegations remain uncontradicted. Discharge of prisoners in a state almost of nudity in Benares also remains unchallenged. The shocking disclosures made by Dr. Gokulchand tell their own tale. In all these circumstances, the Delhi Chief Commissioner's report can carry no weight in India. Nothing will please me better than to be able to admit that all my informants were wrong, and that there was no inhumanity in the treatment of prisoners in the Indian Jails. Of the apologies, the written "Independent" is bringing out facts to show how they are extorted. Corroboration of a startling character comes from Bengal. And I am not prepared to disbelieve the charge brought by Lala Shankarlal about the Delhi Jail. Have not the Government stated that if the prisoners apologise they will be discharged? The days are gone of summary dismissal of charges, which are made after due sifting and with some sense of responsibility. No one in India will be perturbed or taken in by the language the Chief Commissioner has seen fit to use. He says, "The allegations contained in the article are couched in language so extravagant, that they are unlikely to convince the intelligent reader.' This is what I venture to call riding a high horse. The officials will have to come down from their pedestal of seclusion and exclusion, and mix and think with the common folk, if they wish to become their servants and friends. The Chief Commissioner would have done better, if he had said that whilst hardships were inevitable in the initial stages, the authorities were doing their best to isolate the political prisoners and giving them better treatment. This would have been becoming and truthful statement. For whether it is true of the Delhi Jail or not, I thankfully admit that in Agra, for instance, things have considerably improved. A large number of political prisoners from different places have been concentrated there, and are being humanely treated. The question of larger humanity still remains. The usual offenders are equally entitled to clean, sufficient clothing, clean and sufficient food and decent sanitary accommodation ensuring privasy. All these were lacking when Mahadev Desai was treated as an ordinary prisoner. It is not much comfort to find that he and his companions are now treated well. It was a bad use the U. P. Government made of his generous nature to have published the certificate of good treatment he issued when he began to be specially treated. I abide by every word that I publbibshed in "Young India" (5th January, of the inhumanity of treatment on his admission to the Naini Jail.

THE NOVEL STRUGGLE.

A POET'S APPEAL.

Mr. Nanalal Kavi in the course of a letter addressed to Rabindranath Tagore says:—

"To-day is the first of February. Independents' final attempts for harmony have failed: Round Table Conference proposals have not fructified: Viceroy and Mahatmaji could not be harmonized. Civil Disobedients seems unavoidable. This is a novel struggle to India and civilization, though not so probably to Gandhiji, having fought it in South Africa. South African Governments did not fire either to disperse Durban European mob unlawfully opposing Gandhiji's landing or to disperse the March of Four thousand into Trahsval in contravention of Law: nor had they mob riots, as in Bombay. Does it not now become imperative duty of us the Independents to see, at least, that both Indian Government and Satyagrahis remain Ahinsatmaka, as in South Africa, obedient to the rules of warfare, equity and not violating laws of Humanity, which Allies asked, though unsuccessfully, from Germany? Have not both parties in India to respect non-violence equity and humanity? Will the Independents rally together, and see, at least, to this? Is it, or is it not, our sacred duty towards the combatants, towards the Indians and towards mankind? History awaits a reply."

Sir Alexander Muddiman, President of the Council of State will read the welcome address on behalf of Imperial Legislature to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

His Grace most Rev. Dr. Kinleay, Archbishop of Simla, performed the Pontifical Bequieum Mass in St. Joseph's Church at Lucknow. The attendance included his Excellency Sir Harcourt Butler, General Sir Havelock and Lady Hudson.—(A. P.)

Under the auspices of the Seva Sadan Home Classes Debating Union, Dr. Mrs. Chandubai Kulkarni delivered her first lecture on Hygiene on Saturday afternoon at Arya Bhavan, Sandhurst Road.

INDIAN PARLAMENTARY ASSOCIATION.

FORMALLY DISSOLVED.

FORTHCOMING RIVAL TO DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Jan. 30.

Although, since its organisation last year, the Indian Parliamentary Association under the Chairmanship of that distinguished Moderate, Sir Sivaswami Iyer, was a dead body, its funeral obsequies were observed by its members last evening at Raisina. The recently organised Democratic Party has contributed in no small degree to its final disappearance. The object of the defunct association was admittedly not to organise any party because that would be offending the tin gods of the bureaucracy but only to bring together its members with a view to discuss among themselves the subjects coming up for discussion before the Assembly and thereby facilitate mutual understanding. Members were not bound to any decision and were given perfect freedom to speak and vote as they liked on the merits of the questions before the House. The Association is stated to have had some hush-hush meetings but the Democratic Party has supplanted its very existence by its definite lines of policy which are already known to your readers. I understand that the funds of the Association have been divided amongst the members at twelve annas per rupee which is somewhat of a solace to a few members.

Although the Parliamentary Association has been given a decent cremation there are abundant indications that it will not be long before there will arise from its ashes another party with a programme quite different from that of the Democratic Party. The laurels which the Democratic Party have been recently obtaining seem to have given a fillip to the formation of another party but it is very difficult to foresee the qualitative strength thereof, unless its programme is definitely known. Mr. Samarth and Sir Sivaswami Iyer will probably be the motive power of the proposed organisation. But, as the Democratic Party already contains more than fifty out of the one hundred non-official members of the Assembly, it looks like a mere waste of energy to form an association parallel to the existing party. The programme of the Democratic Party is so comprehensive that no other body which might pretend to serve India can ever differ essentially from its objects unless it be to fulfil in effect functions of a pro-Government party ready to sacrifice the supreme interests of the country. The members of the Assembly will, therefore, be advised not to dissipate their energies but strengthen the existing organisation by becoming members thereof and making it the Democratic Party not only in name but really in strength.

"MATRUBHUMI"

NEW NATIONALIST PAPER.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CALICUT, Feb. 1.

A Malayalam National Paper called "Matrubhumi" identified with the creed and programme of the National Congress is soon be started at Calicut. Mr. Kesavamenon is going to edit the paper. A company by the name of "The Matribhumi Printing and publishing Company" will be registered in a week with Mr. K. Madhava Nair as the Managing Director. The paper in the beginning would appear as a triweekly and be converted into a daily as soon as practicable.

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Numerous busts and statues made by him have already given satisfaction to the nobilities and the various public bodies from whom the commissions were undertaken. Mr. WAGH is now engaged in making the statue of LOKMANYA TILAK for the Poona Municipality.

DE VALERA'S NEW MOTION.

HEATED DEBATE IN DAIL.

'UPHOLD WHAT THE DEAD DIED FOR.'

MRS. PEARSE'S EXHORTATION.

(From "Times" Special Correspondent.)

DUBLIN, Jan. 4.

Dail Eireann met again to-day in the Council Chamber of University College. The Speaker took the Chair at 11-15 a.m. When the Orders of the Day were circulated it was observed that the second motion on the paper, standing in the name of Mr. de Valera, had been altered and extended since yesterday.

In its original form the resolution which Mr. de Valera wishes to move, and, as transpired later, proposes to move in its new form as an amendment to Mr. Griffith's motion, was in the following terms:—

That, inasmuch as the Articles of Agreement for a Treaty between Great Britain and Ireland signed in London do not reconcile Irish national aspirations and the associations of Ireland with the community of nations known as the British Commonwealth, and cannot establish a lasting peace between the peoples of the two Islands, Dail Eireann makes to the British Government and people the following proposal.

The motion in its amended form reads as follows:—

That, inasmuch as the Articles of Agreement for a Treaty between Great Britain and Ireland signed in London December 6, 1921, do not reconcile Irish national aspirations and the association of Ireland with the community of nations known as the British Commonwealth, and cannot be the basis of an enduring peace between the Irish and British peoples, Dail Eireann, in the name of the sovereign Irish nation, makes to the Government of Great Britain, to the Governments of the other States of the British Commonwealth, and to the peoples of Great Britain and of these several States, the following proposal for a Treaty of amity and association which Dail Eireann is convinced could be entered into by the Irish people with the sincerity of good will.

A note at the end of the resolution indicated that the complete text of the proposals would be put into the hands of the delegates before the motion was moved.

There was a full attendance of Deputies when the debate on Mr. Griffith's motion was resumed.

Mr. O'Buckley (Kildare), opposing the Treaty, pointed to the fact that the maintenance parties meant the presence of the Union Jack, "the symbol of slavery," floating over the ports. "And yet," he said, "you are told you are getting freedom." He had declared to his constituents that he would not rest until that flag was out of the country. The people of Ireland had been stampeded by the rotten Press of Ireland. Mr. Lloyd George was rubbing his hands at a spectacle which was not creditable to Ireland. To his mind the country wanted a tonic of some sort. He would not be stampeded, and would vote against the Treaty.

Mr. [illegible] McCabe (Sligo) read a long statement, which was indistinctly heard. In this he set forth his reasons why he would vote for the Treaty. He expressed his regret at finding himself in opposition to many of the leaders. It was no pleasure to any of them to find themselves in opposition to one especially who to their people symbolized the national ideal. In this case no feeling of personal admiration or personal animus either could be allowed to prevent them from doing their duty to the people who sent them there. He had come to the conclusion that it was his duty to examine the Treaty, and he had decided that it could be honourably and profitably accepted, for two reasons—because it represented the goods delivered and not promised goods that were never offered, or, indeed, asked for before; and his second reason was that, as a matter of expediency, it was better to take this than run the risk of war or worse.

TEN COMMANDMENTS READ.

As to the oath to the Republic, Mr. McCabe regarded that as a binding obligation to use every endeavour to secure the realization of the ideal. It never in his mind barred any particular method of achieving it. The Treaty meant they had secured practically control of the Army. He remarked that the principles of Christianity were worth considering, and he created much amusement by solemnly reading the Ten Commandments. If their opponents succeeded in having the Treaty rejected they set aside every religious and Christian principle he knew. They could make out a very good case for decimating the population of North-East Ulster, but their Christianity as good Catholics forbade it. He was understood to say that if they acted according to Miss MacSwiney's principles every man, woman, and child in Ireland would be wiped out of existence.

Miss MacSwiney.—I never said anything of the kind. It is only on the principle of which I spoke that you can avoid it.

Mr. McCabe.—It would even leave us a grasshoper.

Miss MacSwiney.—All the intelligence, as well as the principle, is on this side of the House.

Mr. McCabe made an observation which was imperfectly heard. He was understood to deprecate the blind and reckless pursuit of such principles. It might be that Miss MacSwiney's mind and feelings were disturbed from the experiences through which she had passed.

Miss MacSwiney.—I protest against my name being used in this connexion. I did not make any reference to my experiences in my speech. I made no motion of them here, and I protest against it and I ask the protection of the Dail against any reference of the kind. I assure you I am quite sane on it.

Mr. McCabe said that the inference was that Ireland should fight to a finish even if half the population was wiped out.

Continuing Mr. McCabe made a reference to the document which the President kept back, and this brought Mr. De Valera to his feet to say that he had offered to bring the document forward as an amendment and unless this were done he did not think it was fair that reference should be made to it.

Mr. McCabe.—I think it is unfair to us to suppress it.

Mr. De Valera.—I am ready to bring it forward.

Mr. Griffith said that they had asked President de Valera to produce the document and he refused.

Mr. De Valera asked if they had objected to his bringing it there as an amendment.

Mr. Michael Collins.—Are we going to conduct a debate or have an old women's wrangle?

Mr. De Valera.—There is no question of wrangling. An attempt has been made to prejudice it. I am ready to bring this document forward as an amendment to the Treaty. There is nothing keeping it from this Assembly or from the nation except the fact that the other side want a direct vote on the Treaty. I am ready at any time to move the amendment.

"DOCUMENT NUMBER 3."

Mr. McCabe.—I don't object to Document Number Two, but to Document Number Three, which is being prepared for us.

Mr. De Valera hotly denied this. "I will be protected from these references," he said, "or I will insist on having a vote taken as to whether this document shall be brought forward as an amendment."

Mr. M. Collins said he had done his best to have the debate conducted without interruption. If they were to discuss Document Number Two and not the Treaty, let them discuss Document Number Two. Any one on either side was entitled to make reference to things which had been said.

Mr. De Valera said he was going to move that this document be brought forward as an amendment to the Treaty.

Mr. Griffith suggested that the document should be handed to the Press.

Mr. De Valera.—I insist on my right as a member to bring forward the amendment to-morrow.

Mr. Cosgrave raised the point of order as to whether the President, having spoken once, was entitled to speak again. He suggested that it was not competent for him to bring forward the amendment.

The Speaker (Mr. John MacNeil) said that the point could be raised when the matter came up to-morrow.

Mr. McCabe, continuing his speech, said he hoped those opposed to the Treaty would consider whether Ireland was a fit subject for a gamble or a joke. The Treaty gave them as much control of Ulster as the British Parliament had, and an opportunity of getting complete control. In concluding his speech, Mr. McCabe appealed to the Dail, whatever else they did, not to give Ireland a Central American Republic.

Mrs. Pearse, the mother of Patrick Pearse, who was executed in 1916, was the next speaker. Dressed in black, she gave in low tones a personal and intimate explanation why she would vote against the Treaty. "I oppose the Treaty," she said, "on my son's account, I deny that my son would have accepted it. It has been said that Patrick would have accepted a Home Rule Bill such as this. He would not. I consider I should be perjuring myself if I broke the oath I have sworn to Dail Eireann. An oath to me is a sacred vow."

Mrs. Pearse went on to say that she had been through Ireland, and she knew the hearts of the mothers and wives of Ireland. She knew their sorrows, and let no one in the Dail say that these women from their hearts could safely accept the Treaty. If her son's name was to be used, let it be used in honour and truthfulness.

The day would come soon, she hoped, Free State or otherwise, when the bones of the dead would be honoured as the bones almost of saints. They would not have the bones of the dead rattled, but they would uphold what the dead died for.

"MILITARY SITUATION."

Mr. Owen O'Duffy, *liaison* officer [illegible] I. R. A. for Ulster, supported the Treaty. They were all out, he said, for one thing to secure the freedom of their country, and if they differed it was only in regard to ways and means. The Treaty should be considered on its merits. He was in favour of it because, with one or two exceptions, his constituents were in favour of it, and he believed their judgment was correct. In his opinion, the unanimous will of a constituency should prevail against the will of any particular person who might for the time being be the mouthpiece of the constituency.

The position was so grave that delegates should weigh very carefully their action before they took the responsibility of flouting practically the unanimous voice of the Southern people of Ireland. He did not propose to deal with the military situation. He did this in private session, and he would ask Deputies to bear in mind the facts he then placed before them. Officers who were members of the Dail had had the courage to stand up and say what they knew to be true from experience. Unfortunately, in public session these same officers had been arraigned and called cowardly, dishonest, and lacking in military knowledge. They could not stop these unseemly remarks, but the people who fought with them knew them, and would not believe the remarks.

The clauses of the Treaty which appealed to him were those providing for the evacuation of Ireland by England's forces—civil and military—and the setting up of their own Army, trained and fully equipped. They were fully alive to the sacrifices which had been made by the manhood of Ireland, but why should they offer these young men in further sacrifice in an attempt to secure what the Treaty got for them—the British Forces out of Ireland and the Irish Forces in, together with freedom to develop their own life in their own way? Ratification of the Treaty would also raise Ireland to sovereign international status in the League of Nations and in practice their country would be invested with nearly all the essentials of nationhood.

ULSTER'S BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

Mr. O'Duffy said he was not enthusiastic for the Ulster clauses of the Treaty, but no one in the House suggested that Ulster should be coerced. They were unanimous about that. It was all very fine to say, as had been said in the Dail, that the plenipotentiaries had betrayed Ulster. The people of Ulster would understand that statements such as that, not followed by facts, would carry them no farther. It was the business of any one who could bring forward useful proposals with regard to Ulster to bring them forward. The business men of Ulster did not want separation. They feared economic pressure. The boycott had given them a taste of that.

During the war between Ireland and England, Belfast had lost thousands of pounds in business, and since the truce they had made desperate efforts to bring back their old customers. He did not think these men would cut themselves adrift from a prosperous Ireland. Business men of the North-East were in favour of the ratification of the Treaty, though the Orange assassins were against it. He thought it would be better if Ulster did not come in at first. Later, after a period of trial, she would come in and would be easier spoken.

Mr. O'Duffy went on to refer to a speech he had made in Armagh in which he had spoken of using the lead against Ulster. "I did not then, nor do I now, recommend lead," he said, "for the purpose of bringing Ulster into the rest of Ireland. What I said was that if these people continued to murder our people in cold blood they should get the lead. If they do continue to do it my prescription remains the same. In all the atrocities committed by the Black and Tans in this country there was nothing to equal the atrocities committed on our Catholic people in Ulster by the A and B Specials."

Speaking of the position of the I.R.A., Mr. O'Duffy said there were 40 brave men at present awaiting the hangman's rope. Seven of them were men of his own brigade. He had a message from them. "Do not mind us," they said, "we are soldiers. Do what you think best for Ireland." If the Treaty were rejected, he added, it was admitted there would be war or political chaos. He would prefer war. Political chaos would break the *moral* of their Army in less than six months' time. Should that happen all their efforts were in vain, as their only hope was in the Army. If the Treaty were ratified they could have an Irish Volunteer Army that would be a model to the world in discipline and courage. (Cheers.)

"PEACE WITH HONOUR."

Mr. Liam Mellowes, who is editor of the new paper "The Republic of Ireland", said he was definitely against the so-called Treaty. Consciously or unconsciously, he had never agreed to any form of compromise. The plenipotentiaries were not sent to London to bring about what he could only call surrender. If the Republic existed, why were they talking about steps towards a Republic? He declared that the Republic existed, and had been established by a mandate given by the people. The Treaty gave away their cause, because it abrogated the Republic. The people had been stampeded into the Treaty, because they believed there was no alternative to the Treaty but terrible and immediate war. He had been in the country, and he had found that people were not in favour of the Treaty on its merits. What was influencing the situation was not the will of the people, but the fear of the people. The will of the people was made known when they declared for a Republic.

"We don't want peace with surrender," Mr. Mellowes exclaimed, "but peace with honour. The British Empire to me stands in the same relation as the Devil to religion. The British Empire represents to me the concentrated tyranny of the ages." Ireland, he continued, had moved on and left the world behind. It had been an example for the rest of the struggling countries in the world. It had fought a fight that would ring down the ages. It had maintained its will against all the tortures that tyranny knew how to use. It had maintained its will up to this stage, and now, not because of the might of British arms, but through the guile of the British Government and the gullibility of their own, they were going to throw away the Irish Republic.

A PLEA FOR REJECTION.

They were told they must have unity. Yes, they wanted unity, and they had had unity for the last few years, but they could only have it on the basis of a Republic. Destroy that basis, and they could not have it. Once they got off the pedestal on which they had placed themselves they paved the way for concession after concession and compromise after compromise. "Juggle with your consciences," he said, "and God knows where you will end. You can only have unity by the rejection of the Treaty." Rejection meant that the Irish Republic existed, but acceptance meant that they abrogated the rights of the Dail, which existed for the purpose of a Republic.

They might gain for Ireland a material advantage, but they were going to establish a Government which was a step not towards a Republic, but away from it. It meant the right of the British Government to control the destiny of Ireland, even if Ireland had control of some of the material resources of the country. They were going to put themselves into the British Empire and away from the rest of the world. If they did that they would be told when they raised matters that they were a domestic concern for the British Empire. He declared that he and those who thought with him stood by the Republic and would continue to stand by it whatever happened. The time might come yet when those who were departing from the straight road would come back. Then they would be together, but not until then.

The Dail adjourned shortly after half-past one for luncheon.

TREATY AN ENTRENCHMENT.

At the afternoon session Mr. Desmond FitzGerald, Minister for Publicity, said that during the speeches in the Dail there had been constant reference to the Irish Republic. It had given the impression that the declaration of the Irish Republic was a declaration in favour of a form of Government as distinct from what he understood it to be. He remembered in 1917, at a meeting at which the President spoke at the Mansion House, the President said he adopted the words "Irish Republic" as the best way of making it perfectly clear to the world that they stood for absolute separation and independence. "I have always understood," Mr. FitzGerald said, "that by the words 'Irish Republic' we meant an independent Ireland." One thing made clear in the last few years was that the tradition of Irish independence and Irish nationality was too strongly embedded in them to be overcome by British terror or by the disastrous period which preceded 1916. He concluded that, given the powers of the Treaty, limited to a certain extent though they might be, there was no fear whatever of any going back. He looked upon the Treaty as an entrenchment of position so far gained, and he could not see that it involved any abandonment of principle.

It could be their duty, after acceptance of the Treaty, always to read it in the light most favourable to themselves. Some people had spoken as though the Treaty lasted for ever. A Treaty lasted as long as it suited the two parties to keep it. With regard to the statements that the Treaty was signed under duress his reply was that he did not know any Treaty that was not signed under duress, and he was satisfied that this Treaty was signed under duress both by the plenipotentiaries of the Irish people and by the representatives of the British Government. (Cheers.)

Mr. Seamus FitzGerald (Cork) said that what the people wanted was not the Treaty but peace. The only mandate he had received was to safeguard the interests of the Republic, and he should vote against the Treaty.

A FAIR COMPROMISE.

Dr. R. Hayes (Limerick, East) believed that the plenipotentiaries were appointed to make a bargain, and in the circumstances he considered they had made a very good bargain. The Treaty was a fair compromise, which 99 per cent. of the people would accept. The adoption of the Treaty would mean the revival of Gaelic culture, and it would introduce into everyday Irish life old traditions and heroic memories. Those things were not mentioned in the Treaty, but any one of them was as important as fiscal autonomy. In addition, he supported the Treaty because it placed in the hands of the nation spiritual and material weapons which would enable it to achieve its full destiny. (Cheers.)

Mr. J. O'Mahony (Fermanagh, South) declared that resolutions, letters and telegrams from individuals and bodies in his constituency would not convince him that the people had turned down the Republic which seven months ago they elected him to uphold. The opponents of the Treaty might find themselves in a minority, but they would have the satisfaction of feeling that they had saved the soul and body of the nation. The Army was with them and the women were with them, and with these the Republic was assured. (Cheers.)

A CHALLENGE TO MR. DE VALERA.

Mr. D. McCarthy (Dublin) remarked that it was a strange thing that every speaker who claimed to have English blood in his veins had opposed the Treaty, and they did not understand the Irish people. One of the reasons for which he supported the Treaty was that it gave them control of education. Did they imagine that if Irish people were better educated they would bow down before the Governor-General? Men who said that did not know Ireland and had no faith in the Irish people. (Cheers.) Gibes had been thrown at the Southern Unionists, but they were necessary. In the Treaty he did not see an end, but an instrument to be used for the betterment of Ireland. One of the great boasts of the Dail was that it had the people behind it. That was true; but if they rejected the Treaty they would find that 75 per cent. of the people were against them. (Cries of "No" and "Yes.") The proof of that was that he was willing to fight his seat on that point against Mr. de Valera or any other member, and he would beat him by 100 to one. (Cheers.) The people were for the Treaty. They were the masters, and the Dail must obey. (Cheers.)

Dr. Ada English (National University) declared that, in spite of Mr. Lloyd George and other evil spirits wandering about, the Irish Republic was not dead, and would not die.

Alderman Murphy (Drogheda) said the Republic was given away when the plenipotentiaries were sent to London, and he congratulated all concerned upon their acrobatic performances. So far as the Republic was concerned, they had all walked into a bog, and the desperate endeavour of all members of the Cabinet to throw off the blame served no useful purpose now. Could members escape a share of responsibility because they did not maintain a sufficiently close control over the Cabinet? There was no way out now, and he should vote for the Treaty, because it was the only germ of hope for the future, for the salvation of the Irish people.

"A NEW DOCUMENT."

There was a stormy scene just before the Dail adjourned.

Mr. J. Burke (Tipperary), who supported the Treaty, was frequently interrupted by Mr. de Valera as he described what he called the slippery slope down which they had slipped away from the Republic. Mr. de Valera's action at various times, he said, helped the descent.

Mr. de Valera angrily replied that he regarded his office as President as a sacred trust and he stood as a symbol of the Republic. "I defy anybody," he exclaimed, "in Ireland, America or anywhere else, to show that I have departed one single iota or comma from the position of the Republic as it is established by the Irish people. Members of the Dail know that one of the reasons why I did not go to London was that I wanted to keep that symbol of the Republic pure. Even by a word across the table I would not give away the Republic."

Mr. Michael Collins also protested against any insinuation that he (Mr. Collins) had given away anything, adding, "I have been the custodian of the honour of my country and have given away nothing."

In the heated exchanges between both sides of the House it transpired that Mr. de Valera's alternative proposals were already in the hands of Deputies, having been circulated among them a few minutes previously.

Mr. de Valera now gave notice that he would bring forward this document of alternative proposals to-morrow morning as an amendment to the motion for approval of the Treaty.

Mr. Collins suggested that the Dail should first take the vote for and against the Treaty. Afterwards they could take the document. It was a matter for the Speaker's ruling.

Mr. de Valera thought the question should be decided by the House itself.

Mr. Arthur Griffith utterly objected to the proposals being put forward without proper notice.

A member interposed that there was already a notice of motion on the agenda.

Mr. Arthur Griffith—The document we have before us is not Document No. 2.

Mr. de Valera.—The Minister for Foreign Affairs is quibbling.

Mr. Griffith.—The document put into our hands is not document No. 2. Document No. 2 consists of 23 clauses and appendices. This new document consists of 17 clauses. Six clauses are omitted.

A member.—Are we in order in discussing this document before it is moved at all?

After some confused exclamations from both sides of the House the Speaker gave his ruling that no amendment could be moved to the Treaty, but an amendment could be moved to the motion for the approval of the Treaty.

Mr. de Valera.—I am responsible for the proposals in the House and the House will have to decide upon them. I am going to choose my own procedure.

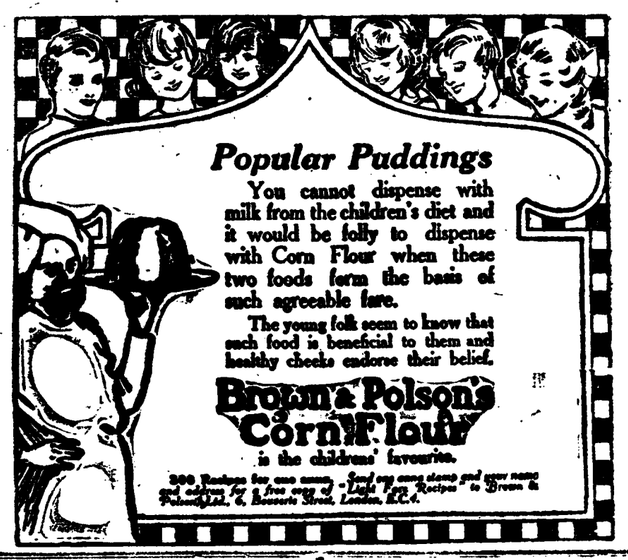
Mr. Griffith.—It is not competent for the President or anyone else to choose his own procedure. This is either a constitutional body or it is not. If it is an autocracy let us know it.

Mr. de Valera.—I am proposing an amendment, and I am going to propose it in my own terms. It will be for the House to decide whether it will take it or not.

Mr. Milroy.—Does not Mr. de Valera's proposal involve a material amendment of the Treaty?

The Speaker.—I will deal with any motion when it comes before me. The only one now is for the adjournment of the House.

The Dail adjourned.



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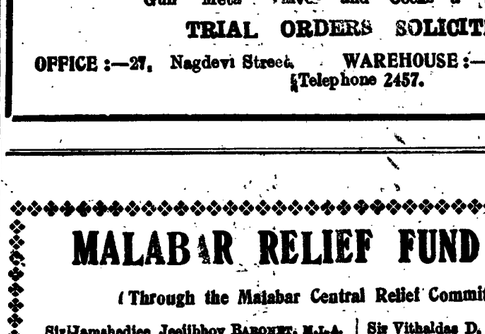

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G. K. DEVADHAR,
Vice President,
Malabar Central Relief Committee, Calicut
and
Hon. Joint Secretary
(for General Organisation,)
Malabar Relief Fund, Bombay.

Servants of Indian Society's Home.
Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, Bombay.
15th *December* 1921

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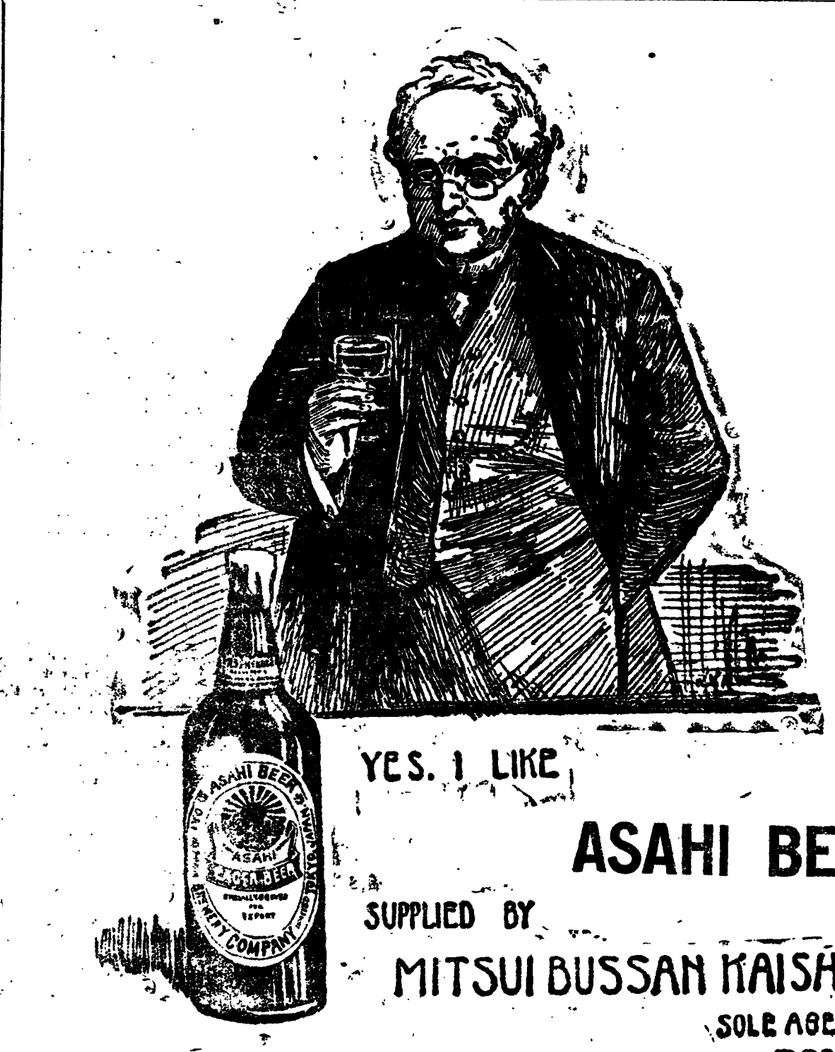

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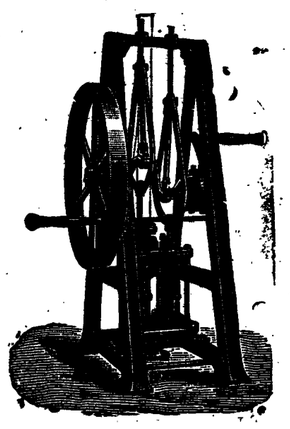

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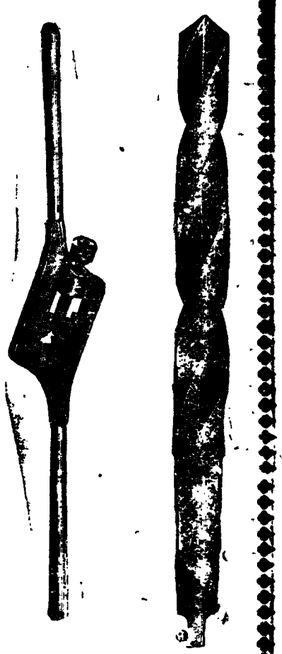

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